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Chaitra 17, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LIII contains Nos. 31 - 40)

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LOK SABHA

Friday the 7th April, 1961/Chaitra 17, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

यमुना नदी पर दूसरा रेलवे पुल

\+

*१३८१ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा ।

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ५ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३१५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली के पुराने किले के समीप यमुना नदी पर रेल के दूसरे पुल के निर्माण में, जिसके लिये मंजूरी दे दी गई है, अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पाये, एबेटमेंट और उनकी नींव बनाने के लिये टेंडर १८-३-१९६१ को खोले गये हैं और उत्तर रेलवे उनकी जांच कर रही है । पुल के लिये जितनी प्राइवेट जमीन की जरूरत है, वह ली जा चुकी है और नजूल जमीन लेने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ख) यदि गर्डर के लिये इस्पात का सामान समय पर मिल गया, तो मार्च, १९६४ तक ।

I shall read it in English also.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: (a) Tenders for the construction of piers and abutments and their foundations have been opened on 18th March, 1961 and are under examination of Northern Railway. All the private land required for the project has been acquired. Land acquisition work in respect of Nazul land however, is still in progress.

(b) By March 1964, provided steel work for the girders is received in time.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् । जहां तक मुझे याद है इस पुल की चर्चा सन् १९५५ से चल रही है । जब राजधानी में यह हाल है तो और जगहों की क्या हालत होगी ? इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें इतनी देरी क्यों हुई और अब भी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कोई खास देरी तो नहीं हुई । चर्चा तो बहुत सी बातों का बहुत पहले भी हो जाता है । ३० मार्च, १९५९ को इस पुल की मंजूरी हुई । उसके बाद पूना रिसर्च स्टेशन में इस पर कुछ खास माडल एक्सपेरिमेंट्स करने थे, चूंकि यह बहुत पेचीदा मसला होता है बहुत बड़े बड़े दरियाओं पर पुल बनाने का । जैसे नतायज हमारे सामने आये हैं, उनके मुताबिक काम शुरू करने की हमने सब तैयारियां कर ली हैं ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि जो वर्तमान यमुना का पुल है उस की अपेक्षा यह मजबूती और आवागमन की दृष्टि से कैसा होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : बिल्कुल ठीक होगा ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I ask whether this bridge will be available for pedestrian traffic as well as vehicular traffic?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It will only be a railway bridge. The matter whether a footpath will be provided there is still under consideration.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि वे नजूल लैंड कितनी लेंगे और जो दूसरी जमीन है जो कि किसानों से ली गई है वह कितनी है । उसका कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है, और अगर अभी तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है, तो कब तक देने का इरादा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कुल जमीन ७६८ एकड़ चाहिये । उसमें से ४५७.४६ एकड़ नजूल की है बाकी जो है वह काश्तकारों की है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पुल के निर्माण के संबंध में सरकार के अनुमानित आंकड़े क्या है, कितना धन इस पर व्यय होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमने जो अन्दाजा लगाया है वह ३.५१ करोड़ का है । लेकिन जमीन की कीमत जो है जब तक उसका आखिरी निर्णय नहीं हो जाता तब तक यकीनी तौर पर कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है । मुमकिन है कि उसके बाद दाम में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हो ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् । माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह पुल मार्च, १९६४ में बन कर तैयार होगा अगर गर्डर्स और इस्पात उपलब्ध हो गये । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह "अगर" क्यों लगाया जा रहा है ? और इसके लिये क्यों व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है ताकि वह जल्दी बन सके ।

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of questions. He has also answered some supplementary questions. We should not take so much time on one question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् । मेरा मतलब यह है कि क्या गर्डर्स आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई खास कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि पुल के बनने में अब बहुत देरी न हो ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जी हां । लेकिन सब इंतजाम करने के बावजूद भी कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि जो स्टील प्रोडक्शन का प्रोग्राम होता है वह सही न निकले । इसलिये देरी हो जाती है ।

School for Nurses at Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi

*1382. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 668 on the 23rd November, 1960, and state:

(a) whether the Scheme to start nurses school attached to Hindu Rao Hospital to train nurses in the integrated course of public health and basic education has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The course of training extends to 3½ years. Generally 12 students are admitted to the course every year. However, due to paucity of accommodation only six students have been admitted this year and the course started on the 1st April, 1961. The nurses who qualify from this training school will be required to render at least two years service in the Hospitals of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that there is an acute shortage of nurses in Delhi, may I know whether this training programme will be extended to other places?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. In fact I find that about 24 establishments have taken advantage of this scheme of the Government of India.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Does it refer to female nurses but to male nurses also?

Shri Karmarkar: This refers to female nurses but I appreciate the necessity for male nurses also.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that there are trained nurses without jobs?

Shri Karmarkar: It is likely.

Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs

*1383. **Shri Nanjappan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs under legislative control;

(b) if so, whether the States have been consulted;

(c) the results of such consultations;

(d) when Government are likely to place the Bill before Parliament; and

(e) whether it is necessary to set up an enquiry committee or refer the proposal to a high power council before legislative action is undertaken?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, the proposal to control the manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs is under consideration.

(b) and (c). State Governments/ Union Territories were addressed by this Ministry. Thirteen States and Union Territories have agreed to the proposal and two States have expressed some doubts regarding the control that can be exercised over Ayurvedic and Unani drugs.

It is not possible at present to say precisely as to when the Bill for controlling Ayurvedic and Unani medicines will be brought before the Parliament.

As the question of controlling Ayurvedic and Unani medicines has been examined from all aspects, it is not considered necessary to set up an enquiry committee or to refer the proposal to a high power council.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know how far the work of preparation of a pharmapopoeia of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs has progressed and to whom has the work been entrusted?

Shri Karmarkar: That is also under consideration of the Ayurvedic Research Council. It has not progressed very far; we hope to have it expedited.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Government has given any thought to improve the siddha medicine system prevailing in Tamil Nad?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether the final decision has been taken regarding the establishment of national herbaria and what are the places where they will be located?

Shri Karmarkar: The Ayurvedic Research Council has recommended the establishment of herbaria in different parts of the country. We are proposing to develop one in Poona at the present moment. We would like to have herbaria in different parts of the country as early as possible.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that one of the major difficulties in the way of Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia is lack of standardisation of the Ayurvedic drugs. If so, what steps have been taken to ensure the standardisation of these drugs and have the Ayurvedic physicians have agreed to the standardisation?

Shri Karmarkar: To all the three questions, the answer is: Yes, Sir. With respect to standardisation, it is a difficult proposition and especially, I am told, when different drugs and poweds are mixed, it has not yet

been found scientifically possible to separate them. But we hope that they will evolve some methods of standardisation for that purpose.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जब कि सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि इन दवाओं के ऊपर इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण किया जाये तो क्या सरकार उसी के साथ इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि इस तरह की दवाओं के निर्माण के लिये भी केन्द्र से या किन्हीं राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा कोई प्रयत्न किया जाये ?

श्री करमरकर : जी हां ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : सरकार दवायें बनाने का प्रबंध कहां कहां कर रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : किन किन जगहों में करेंगे यह अभी निश्चित नहीं हुआ है । दवाओं के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में जो भी फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनका नियंत्रण हो सके इसका प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । किसी किसी स्टेट की इच्छा है कि उनके यहां प्रोडक्शन हो । जहां जहां पर इसके बारे में प्रयत्न किया जायेगा, उनको हम काफी अभिवृद्धि के लिये सहायता देंगे ।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसी संस्था स्थापित हुई है जहां पर औषधि निर्माण के लिये विशेष कार्यकर्ता तैयार किये जायें ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी तक तो नहीं स्थापित हुई है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि एलोपैथिक दवाओं के संबंध में भी सरकार कोई वैधानिक प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात सोच रही है ? यदि नहीं तो केवल आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं पर ही प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात क्यों सोच रही है ? और क्या जो लखनऊ और भावनगर में अनुसंधान शालायें हैं उन पर भी इस प्रकार का प्रतिबंध रहेगा ?

श्री करमरकर : एलोपैथिक ड्रग्स पर तो ड्रग्स कंट्रोल एक्ट के अधीन जो नियम बने हैं उनके अनुसार प्रतिबंध लगा है । जहां तक अनुसंधान शालाओं का सवाल है, उनका काम तो दवाओं को मैन्युफक्चर करना नहीं है । यह एक अलग सवाल है । जो बनस्पतियों से औषधियां बनाई जाती हैं उनके बारे में बताया गया कि कभी कभी सब स्टेंडर्ड ड्रग्स निर्माण होती हैं । तो उनकी ठीक व्यवस्था करने के लिये यह लोकोपकारी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

Bhakra Dam

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*1384. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schedule of completion of Bhakra Dam has been allowed to be changed from May, 1961 to December, 1961;

(b) if so, the extra expenses involved in this change of the target date; and

(c) whether it is due to the mishap to the hoist chamber?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 1,50,000. The extra cost is due to the continued employment of the establishment engaged on grouting operations for a longer period.

(c) While the change is partly due to the hoist chamber mishap, it is principally due to the increase in scope and intensity of the grouting operations, independent of the Hoist Chamber mishap.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: At the time when the accident to the hoist chamber took place, it was stated that the total cost would be Rs. 55 lakhs. Later, it was said that the extra cost would be Rs. 5 crores. May I know

what are the items involved and why such a rise in cost has become necessary?

Shri Hathi: The amount of Rs. 5 crores is not because of the mishap to the hoist chamber. The figure of Rs. 55 lakhs was given because it related to the repairs of the machinery and generating sets and other things and also some civil works. This Rs. 5 crores include other items also. For example, the increased drilling and grouting which were necessitated in the foundations, independent of the accident. It is also in respect of the increase in the cost of the land for Bhakra dam, the increased cost of establishment for the Bhakra canals, etc. All these make up Rs. 5 crores.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the increased drilling and grouting is also due to the danger in the right shoulder of the works because of the accident to the hoist chamber and the filling up of water there?

Shri Hathi: It is not because of the accident to the hoist chamber. After we went up to level above 1450 ft. we found that the foundations required more grouting. It was not as a consequence of the accident of the hoist chamber, but independent of that.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the total height of 760 ft. was visualised at the very outset, about six months earlier to the accident of the hoist chamber?

Shri Hathi: As the work proceeded, this came to light and therefore grouting has to be done.

Shri Goray: May I know what was the original estimate for grouting and what is the estimate now?

Shri Hathi: I am afraid I would require notice for that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if, by the end of December, 1961, the Bhakra dam will be completed fully, or whether there is any apprehension that the date may be extended further?

Shri Hathi: As at present, we think that the date will not have to be extended. The only thing that I can say is there will be no delay in respect of irrigation benefits. Irrigation will continue and the benefits will accrue.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Government have examined the recommendations of the high-power committee appointed by the Punjab Government and, if so, what action do the Government propose to take against the officers who are responsible for the increase in expenditure?

Shri Hathi: I think action is to be taken by the Punjab Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Goray.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: When I call an hon. Member and when another hon. Member also gets up, it is rather difficult for the Minister to answer. Can the Minister answer two questions at a time?

Shri Goray: Is it not a fact that much more grouting is now thought to be necessary than was originally thought of?

Shri Hathi: Yes; I think so.

Shri Goray: What will be the percentage of the increase?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figures with me at present. I know the grouting is more.

Shri Goray: When it is more now than was thought of before, it is a real danger and it may make matters worse!

Shri Hathi: The grouting has increased; there is no doubt about that. But I have not got the figures showing by how much it has increased. It has increased, and there is no denying that fact.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is this further grouting based on the recommendation of the Khosla Committee appointed in respect of the accident

or has some further consultation taken place with some other experts also for this purpose?

Shri Hathi: It is on the recommendation of the Board of Consultants.

Train Accident at Nagpur

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*1385. { **Shri Assar:** / **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an accident to a passenger bogie at Nagpur on the 17th February, 1961 as a result of which 67 passengers were injured;

(b) if so, the reasons for the accident; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). At about 11.30 hours on 17th February, 1961 while fixe bogies were being backed for attaching to 1 Down Bombay-Howrah Mail at Nagpur Station, the same got detached from the engine, rolled away and bumped into the remaining portion of the train.

The cause of the accident was failure of Railway staff to observe relevant rules. Disciplinary action is being taken by the Railway Administration against the staff held responsible for the accident.

Shri Assar: Is it not a fact that accidents of such a nature have increased in the last two months and may I know what steps have been taken by the Government to stop such accidents?

Mr. Speaker: Have the accidents increased?

Jhri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir. The number of accidents, on the other hand, is showing a downward trend.

Shri Assar: My question was . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member assumes one thing and then wants to know whether it is a fact or not. It does not arise.

Shri Assar: Accidents of such a nature.

Mr. Speaker: God alone knows what 'such a nature' is The hon. Member only assumes that in view of some facts the accidents are increasing. The hon. Minister says, 'No'. A further question does not arise.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the injuries caused by the accident were of a minor nature or of a serious nature, and how many railway employees were injured there?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: One person was grievously injured. 26 received minor injuries, and others received superficial injuries.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the break-up of the others?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have the break-up.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know if any compensation has been given to the injured persons by the Government?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No claims have been received yet.

Shri Subiman Ghose: The hon. Minister said that disciplinary action is being taken against those who are responsible. May I know to what class they belong? Do they belong to Class IV or Class III or to still higher classes?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Action in such cases is taken against any railway employee concerned, irrespective of the class or category he belongs to, provided the responsibility is fixed on him.

Shri Subiman Ghose: I want to know the class in this particular case.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In this particular case, it is the Class III staff.

Training Schools on Railways

*1386. **Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to survey the facilities provided in training schools on Railways and to recommend measures to standardise the curriculum and the syllabus of training has so far given any report;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended measures for further improving the training of Gazetted Officers on the Indian Railways; and

(c) the main details of such report and recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as printed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what facilities are provided to the trainees of such training schools, and may I know the number of such training schools and the number of trainees therein?

Mr. Speaker: He asks what are the facilities provided for them.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: How many such training schools are there?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The training is for the railway employees who are in service already and those who were selected by the Railway Service Commissions. On the railways we have a very large number of schools and a very large number of trainees under training. I do not have all the figures with me now.

Shri Ram Saran *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who has tabled the main question did not get up first.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि जो ट्रेनिंग वह दे रहे हैं इसमें अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के लिये भी क्या कोई रिजरवेशन है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह तो सब एम्पलाईज के लिये है, यह हर एक के लिये है । इसमें किसी का फर्क नहीं किया जाता है ।

Civilian Pilots

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*1388. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications be** pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Ministry have agreed to take some of the trained civilian pilots now unemployed;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) other steps being taken to provide employment to these trained pilots?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The scheme regarding the selection for the Indian Air Force of the unemployed civilian pilots trained at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, is under the consideration of the Ministry of Defence in consulation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) Although the Government do not undertake any responsibility for providing jobs to the civilian pilots trained at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, the following decisions taken by Government will assist in relieving the unemployment position:—

(i) The upper age limit for recruitment to the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer has been relaxed by five years in favour of the pilots having 200 hours of solo flying experience. Six vacancies in the grade of Assistant Aerodrome Officer have recently been advertised throug the U.P.S.C.

(ii) The Indian Airlines Corporation is likely to recruit about 10 pilots shortly and the vacancies would be advertised through the Press as soon as a final decision is taken.

(iii) Funds have been provided for opening of 15 new flying clubs in the Third Plan Period.

(iv) A decision has been taken to grant subsidy to Flying Clubs for Satellite Centres opened by them and a detailed scheme is under preparation. The opening of such satellite clubs will create demand for more pilots.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon Minister stated yesterday that a letter has been addressed to all the unemployed pilots by the D.G.C.A. I want to know whether it is a fact that the letter has been addressed to the civilian pilots to know whether they are still unempyoled and whether they want to serve in the Air Force or in the Civil Aviation Department. I want to know also how many of them have replied, and whether the letter has been sent to all of them.

Shri Mohiuddin: The DGCA has not asked them whether they want to serve in I.A.F. That is a quite out of the way statement. What I said yesterday was that the letter has been addressed with a view to elicit information from those who have not renewed their licences and perhaps also to others, as to what are their addresses, what are they doing at the present moment, etc.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Item (2) of the statement says that certain decisions have been taken to relieve unemployment amongst the civilian pilots. May I know what is the estimate of the Government according to these decisions and how many pilots shall be employed?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated yesterday that IAC will recruit about 9 to 10 pilots. There will be recruitment for six assistant aerodrome officers. Some relaxation will be made as regards the age limit. They will have to appear before the Public Service Commission for it. I cannot say how many will be employed, but these are the avenues open for them to get employment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that only 33 unemployed pilots have renewed their licences and others have not. May I know whether it is a fact that those who are unemployed have renewed their licences at least four times? I want to know the number of those who have renewed their licences, those who have not renewed and what is the total number of unemployed pilots.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that according to the information available in the office of the DGCA, we can give exact information only in regard to those who have renewed their licences. That information, as I said, is 33. As regards the others who have passed the examination from the CATC, what they are doing at present, why they have not renewed their licences, letters have been addressed to them and we will get the information if they reply.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. The Estimates Committee, in their 115th report have devoted a special para to this. My point of order is, I want to know whether Government have considered the report of the Estimates Committee, because the Minister says something and it is something else in the Estimates Committee report. We do not know what to do about this particular case.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. The point is clear. Unless those who have got themselves trained renew their licences, it is clear that they do not want to take to this job at all; they will take to some other job. The Minister has said once, twice and thrice that he can give information with regard to those pilots who have got their licences renewed. Beyond that there is nothing more.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On 23rd February, 1960 you were pleased to refer this matter to the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee, in their report submitted to the House on 24th March last have said....

Mr. Speaker: He need not read it; let him put the question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Government say only 33 pilots are unemployed. The Estimates Committee say that out of 118 pilots trained, only 26 were employed in the last year. According to their figures, 92 pilots remain unemployed. What is the explanation of the Government? The Committee have also referred to correct figures not being maintained by Government.

Mr. Speaker: Neither Shri Banerjee nor Shri Braj Raj Singh drew the attention of the Minister to the fact that he has given a different figure, whereas the Estimates Committee say, on a definite reference made to them, that out of as many as 118 pilots trained, only 26 are employed. Why should he not put that question instead of raising a point of order?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid there is some misunderstanding about it. As I have stated, DGCA has information regarding those who have passed and have renewed their licences from year to year. As regards those who have passed, but have not renewed their licences, that information is being collected.

Mr. Speaker: I believe the reference I made the other day was in pursuance of the information that was elicited that as much as Rs. 40,000 or even something more than that is being spent by Government on each pilot for training and there seem to be a number of pilots who are not employed. Then hon. Members wanted to know why there is so much wastage. In that context, I referred the matter for detailed examination by the Estimates Committee. Whether the question is put in that form or not, the Minister must take the House into confidence why there should be this wastage. After once or twice renewing their licences, absolutely in despair they may not get their licences renewed at all. There seems to be an amount of wastage. I never knew I referred this matter to the Estimates Committee. I would like to know the position from the hon. Minister. If he is not able to give, let this be discussed for half an hour today or tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may allow a discussion today, because the Minister replied yesterday and he has got all the material. We have also got all the material.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can I quote a letter? On 24th June, 1958, the IAC wrote to the Government saying:

> "It will thus be seen that we require only 42 pilots more during this year to fill up our establishment. For the future, our annual requirements for release on an average of 10 pilots per year to the Air India International and to meet the losses due to resignations, medical reasons, etc. will range between 30 and 35 pilots."

The letter was signed by Shri P. C. Lal and dated 24th June, 1958.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow further discussion on this matter. Next question.

Shortage of Doctors in Orissa

*1389. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Allopathic Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres are running without Doctors at present in Orissa District-wise;

(b) what steps are being taken by the State and Central Governments to fill up those vacancies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Under (b), I would like

to add that I understand that the following steps are being taken by the Orissa Government for meeting the situation: (1) Increase in the admission strength of the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack. (2) Another medical college has been opened at Burla. (3) The superannuated medical officers, who are found to be physically fit and mentally alert are being re-employed freely even after their 60th year. (4) 100 posts were advertised on all India basis for recruiting 100 doctors. (5) Negotiations have been started with the Government of West Bengal for deputation of 300 doctors. (6) There is a proposal for starting another medical college at Berhampur with 50 admissions.

Shri Kumbhar: May I know Sir whether it is a fact that old doctors and new astrologers are far better than new doctors and old astrologers and if so, whether there was a proposal under the consideration of Orissa Government to appoint old doctors and old retired doctors for running these dispensaries and hospitals?

Shri Karmarkar: I heard 'old doctors', but beyond that I was not able to follow.

Shri Kumbhar: May I know Sir whether there was a proposal under Orissa Government's consideration to appoint old retired doctors for running these hospitals and dispensaries?

Shri Karmarkar: I have already said that the Orissa Government are appointing freely superannuated medical officers who are found fit even after the 60th year.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Minister said that there are negotiations with West Bengal Government by the Orissa Government for getting doctors from Calcutta. Is it not a fact that though there are a number of doctors available in Calcutta, they are reluctant to go to rural areas in Orissa due to insecurity of tenure, because it is a temporary appointment?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any overall assessment of the shortage of doctors in Orissa has been made; if so, what is the result?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the primary health centres we had an assessment made some three or four months back and we found that out of the 2400 primary health centres which had then been established the shortage was about 20 per cent. The State Governments are doing their best to fill them up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that there is an overall shortage of doctors in India and there are surplus doctors in some States, as for instance in West Bengal, cannot the Government of India see to it that the trained personnel, technical personnel, medical or otherwise, are used on equal terms irrespective of the States that they belong to?

Shri Karmarkar: There is no restriction. In fact, we have advised the State Governments which are short of doctors to take their doctors from the surplus areas and we have also advised the surplus areas to give their doctors to areas where there is shortage. We are doing all that we can. But we cannot see to it that it is done.

श्री भा० दो० मिश्र : क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि प्राय: सभी राज्यों में ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर देहातों में जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : यह चीज ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what according to the Government of Orissa is the total number of doctors required by them during the Third Plan period and what is the actual shortage?

Shri Karmarkar: We have asked for that information. I have said that the information is being collected. We have written to them and we are awaiting that information.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The State Government submitted its Third Plan to the Union Government and it was discussed by the Planning Commission and also by the Health Ministry. The shortage of doctors in the Third Plan in Orissa must have been known.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says one thing. The hon. Minister denies it. He said he has called for the information and he has not received it.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether in view of the overall shortage of doctors in the country this Government proposes to suggest to the various State Governments to introduce a short-term medical course so that doctors may be readily available.

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding short-term courses there was a discussion in the last meeting of the Central Health Council. Two State Governments proposed the introduction of the licentiate course. The Government of India after giving the best consideration to the problem thought that it was for the State Government to adopt the course which they thought proper. Regarding the licentiate course there is so much to be said on both side of the question and therefore we thought it was for the State Government to settle that question. So far as we are concerned, we are thinking in terms of promoting a scheme, what we call the "medical assistants scheme". They will not be doctors but they will assist the doctors wherever they are necessary.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what allotment has been made to the Government of Orissa for establishing a third medical college at Berhampur?

Shri Karmarkar: That question is under consideration now, because definite plans for this year's allocation from the budgeted allocations have yet to be made.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May I know whether the pay given by the Government is so attractive that the doctors are willing to take up government service?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. Our requirements have expanded much more than the supply of doctors. At the present moment we have 60 medical colleges and 6,300 admissions. When those medical colleges mature and the medical graduates come out I am sure there will be no shortage of doctors. But during the last Second Five Year Plan our work plans for development have so much increased that we are rather falling short even with the best of goodwill on the part of everybody in the matter of doctors.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister said that the Central Government is thinking of instituting a course for medical assistants. May I know the duration of that course, the type of training that is proposed to be given and the nature of work that these medical assistants are expected to do?

Shri Karmarkar: We have already two such para-medical personnel. One is sanitation personnel and the other is public health personnel. I think they have a training for about 2½ to 3 years. The course for medical assistants will be common to the other two sections excepting that these medical assistants will be given a little refresher course in elementary knowledge about disease and medicine so that they will be able to serve under doctors as their assistants.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कें

*१३९०. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या परिवहन तथा सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने मील लम्बा २४ फुट चौड़ी सड़कों का निर्माण हुआ ;

(ख) इस में से कितना सरकार की देखरेख में और कितना ठेकेदारों द्वारा सम्पादित किया गया; और

(ग) ठेकेदारों द्वारा बनाई गई सड़कों पर कितना व्यय हुआ और सरकार द्वारा बनायी गई सड़कों पर कितना ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) कुल ३०१ मील लम्बाई में २४ फीट चौड़ाई वाली सड़कें हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतला सकेंगे कि जो सड़कें खुद सरकार के द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं, उन का व्यय अधिक होता है बनिस्बत उन सड़कों के, जो कंट्रैक्टर्ज के द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं, जब कि सुपरविज़न का खर्चा कंट्रैक्टर को खुद बर्दाश्त करना होता है और सरकार के अपने हाथ में होता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं आम तौर से यह बात नहीं कह सकता । जहां तक मेरा अनुमान है, जो सड़कें सीधे विभाग के द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं, उन का खर्चा कम होना चाहिये ।

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि तीन सौ मील लम्बी सड़कें हैं । "हैं" का क्या मतलब है ? प्रश्न तो यह किया गया था कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कितनी बनी हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ३०१ मील बनी हैं ।

श्री पद्म देव : वे कहां कहां हैं ? वें कौन कौन सी सड़कें हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह तफ़सील मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इन सड़कों की चौड़ाई चौबीस फ़ीट की दी जाती है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह उस समय दी जाती है, जिस समय कि सड़क बनाई जाती है, या हमेशा रहती है, क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि बरसात में सड़कें टूट जाती हैं और उन की चौड़ाई बहुत कम रह जाती है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : आम तौर पर पहाड़ी इलाकों में सड़कें बनान का तरीका यह है कि पहले ट्रैक बनाया जाता है । फिर उस को इम्परूव करने के लिए एक एक तरफ़ वाली इकेहरी सड़क बनाई जाती है । फिर दो तरफ वाली दोहरी सड़क बनाई जाती है, जो चौड़ी हो जाती है । पहली जो सड़क होती है, उस की चौकी को, अंग्रेजी में जिस को फ़ार्मेशन कहते हैं, चौड़ा किया जाता है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the target fixed for construction of roads during the Second Five Year Plan in Himachal Pradesh has been achieved?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been more than achieved. In fact, during the Second Five Year Plan period the financial allocation was Rs. 427.50 lakhs. In the first years they spent Rs. 400.07 lakhs. In the last year of the Plan the expenditure is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 178.86 lakhs, taking the total to Rs. 578.93 lakhs against the allocation of Rs. 427.50 lakhs in the Second Plan period. Regarding the mileage also the target has been more than achieved.

Institute for Training in Fisheries

***1391. Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 606 on the 1st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken for starting the institute for training Fisheries Operatives;

(b) whether any equipment for starting the institute has been procured;

(c) if not, what steps have been taken for procuring the same; and

(d) when will the institute be started?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). A tentative scheme of the institute has been drawn up. The training of this type is new to the country and it may be necessary to obtain the services of a foreign expert to draw up a detailed project report. No equipment has so far been purchased for the institute and this will be done after a detailed project report has been prepared and approved by Government. It is not possible to say at this stage when the institute will be started.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether any negotiations have been started with any foreign country for the purpose of finalising this scheme?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not yet. We may have to do it as soon as we get the experts from foreign countries to prepare the scheme.

Shri Maniyangadan: Have they decided as to which foreign country they are going to approach?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have not yet decided. We may ask the F.A.O. to send us an expert in this matter.

Shri Palaniyandy: Recently I have seen a news item in the papers that American collaboration is going to take place for deep-sea fishing. May I know whether the Government will take that into consideration and have American collaboration as far as this institute is concerned?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That news item refers to fishing industry. In the last two or three years fishing industry is fast developing in India. A number of companies have been formed on our coasts and with American collaboration and Japanese collaboration some more are coming. The hon. Member refers to a fishing company which is going to be established at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know what kind of training is to be imparted in this institute and what is the estimated cost of this scheme?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This institute is mainly to train skippers, Master fishermen, mates, engine drivers, boat and shore technicians and various other categories. According to the tentative scheme it costs about Rs. 77 lakhs in the Third Plan.

Shri Kunhan: May I know how long it will take to finalise this scheme and start the institute? Will it be finalised in the Third Plan or will it go over to the Fourth or the Fifth Plan? This question has been asked in this House several times. It is now said that it is under consideration. May I know how long it will take to consider this matter?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This question has been asked for the first time on the floor of this House. We want to see that this training institute at Cochin comes into existence as early as possible because the country requires a lot of these technical people as we are already exporting Rs. 6 crores worth of fish to foreign countries. The industry is fast developing. We require a lot of trained people and the Government are very anxious to start this institute.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether people belonging to the community of fishermen alone will be admitted in these training institutes or others also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: People from all parts of India will be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether people belonging only to the community of fishermen will be admitted in that institute?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The first preference would be given to the

educated youngmen from the fishermen's community and the next preference to others.

Shri Maniyangadan: Last time when the question of the fishermen's training institute was raised, it was said that both the States of Kerala and Bombay wanted the institute and that it was decided to have one institute in each State. As the institute for the training of fishermen is more important it was thought that it would be started immediately. Since the other institute is going to be established this year, may I know the reason for the delay in the establishment of the training institute at Cochin?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This promise was made only three months ago. Since then, the experts in our Ministry sat and prepared a tentative scheme. The Bombay institute was started earlier because it does not require much of technical equipment and things like that. It is an educational institute where we will train district level fisheries officers. So, in respect of that institute we can go ahead without much equipment. But this institute at Cochin is one in which we require a lot of equipment, and that is the reason for the delay. We are eager to start it as early as possible.

Power Supply in Delhi

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*1394. { **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** }

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generating machines of the Central Power House in Delhi on the western bank of Jamuna have been seriously affected on account of a sudden stoppage of water in the Jamuna river whose main stream is now flowing along the eastern bank; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to save dislocation of power supply to Delhi.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No. The position is that flow of water from the main stream on the eastern bank of river Jamuna, to the intake channel of the power house, dropped considerably on 20-3-1961, due to sudden fall in the river level, reducing thereby the quantum of cooling water available to the power house.

(b) Immediate silt dredging operations were started in the intake channel, and construction of a temporary sandbag bund across the main stream, for diverting the water to the western bank was undertaken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The bund was completed on 31-3-1961. There was no dislocation of power supply.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any special step is being taken to avoid this type of technical difficulty that has arisen at present?

Shri Hathi: We have asked the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking to have a cooling tower, as that might obviate that difficulty.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find there is construction of a temporary sandbag bund across the main stream. May I know whether there is any permanent proposal so that the trouble may not occur again?

Shri Hathi: That is why I have suggested the installation of a cooling tower.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any attempt is being made to make Delhi self-sufficient, so far as supply of energy is concerned?

Shri Hathi: So far as cooling water is concerned, Delhi depends upon the Jamuna water. But, sometimes, it gets silted up and dredging has to be done. In order to avoid this difficulty, we are thinking of having a cooling tower, which will avoid this difficulty permanently.

Panchayats and Panchayat Samities

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*1395. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Delhi Administration to give new financial and executive powers to the Panchayats and Panchayat Samities;

(b) if so, the nature of such powers delegated to them; and

(c) whether the Administrations of other Union Territories have done so or propose to do so?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gram Panchayats are made responsible for all development programmes of Delhi Administration, including C.D. programme at the village level. The Block Development Committees, which have been recently redesignated as "Block Panchayat Samitis", have been given functions like preparation and execution of development plans for the block, approval of Panchayat budget, etc. A Committee with the Chief Commissioner as Chairman is examining the proposal to enhance the powers of these bodies by channelling through them all civic and developmental functions which are at present being performed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the rural areas of Delhi.

(c) The position differs from one territory to the other. There are statutory Gram Panchayats and Tehsil Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh. Both have developmental functions. There is a proposal to entrust more functions, powers and resources to Tehsil Panchayats. In Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands steps are being taken to set up Panchayats, for the first time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that some proposals are under consideration of the Chief Commissioner. May I know the approximate time that he will take to finalise the proposal?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I cannot vouchsafe for the time that will be taken. But it will be done as expeditiously as it could be done.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how the powers enjoyed by the panchayats and panchayat samities in Delhi compares with those of their counterparts in Rajasthan and other States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Rajasthan has got a State Legislature whereas Delhi is a Centrally administered territory where there is no Legislature. Therefore, panchayat *raj* in Delhi territory cannot be compared with panchayat *raj* in Rajasthan or any other State.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I wanted to know how the powers that are given to the phanchayats and panchayat samities in Delhi compare with the powers given to similar organisations in other States.

Shri B. S. Murthy: In the States where panachayat *raj* has been in existence and where panchayat samities and tehsil samities have been elected, there is devolution of powers whereas in the panchayats in Delhi State and other Centrally-administered territories it is only delegation of power.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In the delegation of powers, have adequate safeguards been made for those who are backward like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or women?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are being taken good care of.

Mr. Speaker: Women are not backward classes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I said "and other backward classes".

Mr. Speaker: How could women be mentioned along with other backward classes?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In the question there was reference to women also. Therefore, I said that women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are being looked after very well.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: That is a very vague statement. What is concretely being done so that they get adequate representation?

Shri D. C. Sharma: "backward classes and others" in this context means women are also backward classes.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I would like to know whether there is any idea of introducing model legislation based on the three tier system for these Union territories including Delhi and, if so, what steps are going to be taken in that direction?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I cannot vouchsafe for the feasibility of the three tier system in the Centrally administered areas. But the question is actively being pursued and we have already been in touch with the Home Ministry, which is in charge of these territories.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: On the suggestion of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, various legislations have been passed in different States for the decentralisation of powers. May I know whether Government will consider the question of formulating an all India pattern for the decentralisation of powers in various States, suited to their conditions?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Balwant Rai Mehta Cmmittee has never suggested any such set up or one pattern. It has given the option to the States. The National Development Council has also agreed that each State can have its own pattern of panchayat raj, provided certain fundamentals are agreed upon.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : वैसे तो हिन्दुस्तान में जहां पर भी पंचायतें बनी हैं, व नाम के लिये ही बनी है, उनके पास कोई पावर नहीं है, लेकिन व पंचायतें कहलाती है । लेकिन क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि कौन से वे प्रदेश हैं जहां पर पंचायतें बनाई गई हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कौन से सुझाव दिये गये हैं, उसके बारे में ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I think it is a very large question which requires consultation with all the States.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that they can only give advice and the action has to be taken by the State Government. There are difficulties peculiar to each State and even where decentralisation has been effected by States, they have not started with the same plan of decentralisation of powers to panchayats. There are various grades and so on. How can it be answered on a single question during the Question Hour?

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हिमाचल की पंचायतों को सर्वाधिकार पूर्ण बनाने का प्रस्ताव है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको अधिकार देने के पहले अधिकारी बनाने के लिये क्या क्या योजनायें सोची जा रही है ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already stated that the question is being actively pursued with the Home Ministry.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली की जो पंचायतें है उनमें म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन का और ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट का अलग अलग हिस्सा रहता है, और बराबर इन दोनों विभागों में संघर्ष चलता रहता है और उस में पंचायतें सफर करती हैं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: A committee has been appointed as far as this matter is concerned. The Mayor has requested for some time more to come

with proposals for giving more powers and more functions to the Panchayats without the Corporation getting into the field.

Shri Balraj Madhok: What steps are being taken to avoid overlapping of the powers of the Corporation and the Panchayats? The Corporation has jurisdiction over the village areas, so have the Panchayats. What steps have been taken to remove this overlapping? Is there any plan for that?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The question of giving more powers and resources to the Panchayats in Delhi is under examination. A committee has been appointed with representatives of the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Corporation to examine this question. The committee held its first meeting and in it the Mayor asked for some time more in order to place the proposals for channelling all the developmental activities to the Panchayats and Block Panchayat Samitis before the Corporation and obtain their approval.

Land Slide on Imphal-Tamenglong Road

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*1397. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 3rd March, 1961, ten workers were buried alive and three were injured when a land slide swept over their roadside camp in the night on the Imphal-Tamenglong road; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is as under:

STATEMENT

The land slid on the Imphal-Tamenglong Road involving the death of ten labourers and injury to three others occurred at about 8 A.M. on the 3rd March 1961. The land slide was due to very heavy and incessant rains. At the time of the land slide, the labourers were in their huts which were located on the hill side cleared for the purpose. The labourers were employed by the local Bharat Sewak Samaj who have undertaken some works on the road.

One labourer who escaped the accident, had apprehended the land slide and advised others to remain outside the huts but they did not pay heed to his warning and continued to remain inside.

The injured persons have been admitted to the hospital where they are recouping. The Bharat Sewak Samaj have sanctioned some interim relief to the families of the deceased labourers and they are considering the question of giving further grants to the bereaved families. An enquiry is being conducted into the accident.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दस आदमियों का उस में देहान्त हो गया और तीन आदमी घायल हो गये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आदमी घायल हुये या मर गये, भारत सेवक समाज ने उन के लिये कोई कम्पेन्सेशन दिया या नहीं, अगर नहीं दिया तो सरकार क्या इन्तजाम कर रही है कि उन गरीबों को कुछ प्राप्त हो जावे ?

श्री राज बहादुर: भारत सेवक समाज की ओर से ५,०० रु० की राशि उसी समय दी गई रिलीफ के तौर पर । इस के अतिरिक्त कुछ और कम्पेन्सेशन कहिये या ग्रान्ट कहिये, उस की बात चल रही है । अभी वह विचाराधीन है । जब निर्णय हो जायेगा तो बतलाया जायेगा ।

Shri Amjad Ali: In view of the fact that such occurrences were frequent previously also, may I know why adequate precautionary measures were not taken to save human lives?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It would be appreciated by the hon. Member that

such accidents are, of course, due to *force majeure* that is, superhuman or natural forces. The elements were rather inclement or unkind. There we heavy downpour continuously and the landslides occurred. One of the survivors, however, has said that he warned all the people that they should leave their huts and go to a safer place because there was incessant rain for such a long time. But they did not and soon after that unfortunately this accident occurred. The Manipur Administration has asked the Principal Engineer of the Manipur Public Works Department to conduct an enquiry. The point about precautions to avoid such accidents so far as is possible will also be borne in mind.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is clear from the statement that this road was being constructed under the auspices of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. I want to know whether these workers were employed temporarily and whether they belonged to the Public Works Department or whether they were contract labour.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The road was being constructed not by the Bharat Sewak Samaj as such. The road is being constructed by the Manipur Administration. The Bharat Sewak Samaj had their workers or labourers employed on some portions of it is a part of their programme.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. Next question.

Nangal Fertiliker Factory

*1398. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nangal fertilizer factory is lying idle after completion due to lack of supply of power according to schedule; and

(b) if so, when the supply is going to be given to enable it to start working?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I just ask as to when the Nangal fertiliser factory was scheduled to start and when has it started.

Shri Hathi: In December 1960 they wanted 1,500 to 2,000 kilowatt power which was supplied.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any power has been given to this fertiliser factory from Ganguwal or Kotla Power House also?

Shri Hathi: I think it is in one grid. Today 70,000 kilowatts are being supplied.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the programme of power generation and what is the requirement of this factory?

Shri Hathi: The Nangal fertiliser factory would require 160,000 kilowatts. The position is this that the Bhakra Power House is today giving 70,000 kilowatts. The third unit will be generating in June 1961; the fourth in August 1961 and the fifth unit in 1961. This 70,000 kilowatts will be stepped to 90,000 kilowatts this April and further stepping up would be to 110,000 kilowatts between the 15th and 31st May.

Shri Achar: May I know whether there is a proposal also to produce heavy water in this factory?

Shri Hathi: That is not within the purview of this Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the power generated at Bhakra-Nangal will not be utilised by this factory because only one compressor out of three is working and it would be difficult for the power to be properly utilised?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Punjab Electricity Board is concerned, they are given this schedule of requirements and that is how they want to meet it.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What was the original schedule of supply to this factory and what is the capacity that is lying idle now because of the non-supply?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the factory would ultimately require 160,000 kilowatts.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: No, what was the original schedule of supply in 1959?

Shri Hathi: They started testing in December, 1960. Then they wanted 1,500 to 2,000 kilowatts. That was given. There was one week from the 26th January to the 2nd February when full power could not be supplied It was only for a week because the second plant came into operation on the 2nd February and since then their requirement is met.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: How much of the capacity of the Nangal fertiliser factory is still lying idle because of lack of supply?

Shri Hathi: It is not lying idle.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that Kotla and Nangal Power Houses have supplied electricity to this fertiliser factory and they have cut short their programme of supply to other industries?

Shri Hathi: I have no information about that.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister said that there is no lack of supply of electricity. May I know why there is a shortfall in the production of fertilisers in this factory?

Shri Hathi: That is not for this Ministry to say. I do not know.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: A batch of hon. Members of Parliament had gone to Bhakra-Nangal only last week. When we were there we were told that the Bhakra Power House was already generating 60,000 kilowatts and it would be able to generate much more than the factory can take. We also went to the factory. We found that only one compressor was working in the factory. One was under repairs and another had been taken away to France. They say that it would not be possible to work it for another year and a half. The Bhakra Power House authorities told us that they did not know.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member is answering Shri Sarhadi.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am just asking the hon. Minister whether he knows.....

Shri Hathi: I have said in my statement that there is no shortage of power.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the other way about. I want to know what they are going to do with this power because the authorities do not know that. They were scheduled only to supply to this factory and the factory is not in a position to use it.

Mr. Speaker: This is a converse question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the hon. Minister going to do with this power which is going to be surplus next month?

Shri Hathi: The demand for power is very great as the hon. Member knows. If the fertiliser factory does not want it or cannot utilise it, it will be sold to other consumers.

Smuggling by Airliner

*1399. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Skymaster airliner owned by Seven Seas Airline was compelled to land 5 miles away from Nagpur on the 20th March, 1961;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that many valuables and watches were found in that plane; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). A Skymaster aircraft, of the Seven Seas Airlines, operating a non-scheduled freighter service from Luxembourg to Tokyo took off from Bombay for Bangkok at approximately 0430 hours IST on 20th March, 1961. After about 1½ hours the aircraft experienced engine trouble and began to lose height. The aircraft ultimately crash-landed at a distance of approximately 3 miles from the Sonegaon airport. The aircraft was extensively damaged and two of the eight crew members received minor injuries.

The aircraft carried, among other things, one package of jewellery stones weighing one kilogram and four packages of watches weighing in all 60 kilograms.

Shri Assar: It is mentioned in the statement that the aircraft carried, among other things, one package of jewellery stones weighing one kilogram and four packages of watches weighing in all 60 kilograms. May I know whether these valuables have been frozen by the Government?

Shri Mohiuddin: These cargoes were found on the aircraft. They contained a proper list in the manifest. They were guarded by the Central Excise officers and the police, and when the next plane arrived they were loaded and sent away. We are concerned with the enquiry regarding the reasons for the accident to the aircraft.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know to whom this aircraft belongs and where it was flying to?

Shri Mohiuddin: As mentiond in the question; it belonged to the Seven Seas Airlines and it was on its way to Tokyo.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: To what country does this Seven Seas Airline belong?

Shri Mohiuddin: I think it is registered in U.S.A.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inaugural Flights by Air India International

*1387. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any say in selecting invitees to go on inaugural flights of Air India International; and

(b) if so, on what basis are persons invited?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) This is a purely domestic matter for the Corporation to decide.

(b) The selection of invitees is made by Air India International on commercial considerations as well as to build up public relations and publicity.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*1392. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Out Patient Department in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been given on contract to a private contractor;

(b) what if any was the special reason to give such work to a private contractor and not entrusting this work to the C.P.W.D. or the National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. of the Government of India; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this work was not advertised in the papers and only tenders were privately invited from selected firm; and

(d) whether a copy of the statement showing the details of offers made by each firm for this work will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no special reason. It was, however, agreed in 1958 that the construction works of the Institute may be executed through an agency other than the C.P.W.D.

(c) It is not a fact.

(d) A comparative statement is given below:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Estimated cost—Rs. 30,24,822.

Name of firm	Tendered amount
1. M/s. Santokh Singh B.A. & Bros.	Rs. 30,48,922·00
2. M/s. Tirath Ram	Rs. 31,84,082·11

Imphal-Gauhati Telegraph Communications

*1393. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land circuit lines for telegraphic communication between Imphal and Gauhati were cut and dislocated since December 1960 by activities of Naga hostiles and telegrams are despatched by ordinary mail;

(b) whether any arrangement was made for despatch of the telegrams by wireless; and

(c) if so, whether all the telegrams are despatched by wireless or only some are despatched by wireless and others by ordinary mail?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, the land circuits are at times dislocated and then some telegrams are sent by ordinary mail.

(b) Yes.

(c) Messages are cleared over the wireless link to the extent possible and the rest are despatched by Air Mail.

Mobile Libraries on N.F. Railway and S. Railway

*1396. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme of introducing mobile libraries on the North-East Frontier and the Southern Railways;

(b) if so, when the scheme is to come into existence; and

(c) the cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) On the Southern Railway it will take a few months more before the libraries are brought into commission. On the Northeast Frontier Railway, one of the libraries is expected to be brought into use sometime in June 1961 and the other soon after.

(c) Rs. 72,000 approximately on the Southern Railway and Rs. 11,000 approximately on the Northeast Frontier Railway, for introducing the scheme.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*1400. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work for Agricultural supervision of the work of construction of Out Patient Department and Hospital Buildings in the All India Institute of Medcal Sciences proposed to cost over Rs. 3 crores has been given to two firms of Architects in Delhi and, if so, the names of the firms; and

(b) what were the terms offered by the two firms as against the offers made by other competitors for the work of Architects?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The work of construction of the O.P.D. Block estimated to cost Rs. 57.61 lakhs has been awarded to Messrs. Kanvinde and Rai and Messrs. Master, Sathe and Kothari, two firms of Architects jointly. It is proposed to entrust the construction of the Hospital buildings estimated to cost Rs. 265.80 lakhs to the same firms.

(b) A comparative statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 84]

Malaria

*1401. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent discovery by some medical experts that monkeys carry malaria parasites and a new problem has arisen in the malaria eradication programme in India; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the programme is affected?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There is at present no concrete proof to substantiate the theory that malaria is one of those diseases and infactions which are transmitted by monkeys to human beings. On the basis of the available evidences and existing conditions in India, it is considered that simian malaria is not likely to pose any problem in the successful implementation of the Malaria Eradication Programme in India.

Escalator at Delhi Railway Station

*1402. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an escalator has been installed recently at the Delhi Railway Station to facilitate passenger traffic from the platform to the overbridge;

(b) if so, at what cost;

(c) what is its capacity; and

(d) whether similar escalators are proposed to be installed at other major stations in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, and is expected to be functioning shortly.

(b) The cost of manufacture and installation is expected to be approximately rupees one lakh and fifty thousand.

(c) The capacity of the escalator is to carry about 6500 passengers per hour.

(d) This will be considered in the light of experience of the use of the escalator at Delhi Main.

Power Generation in Punjab

*1403. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that here are possibilities of generating power to the extent of 30 lakhs k.w. from the waters of Chenab which flows through Indian territory; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement that possibility in view of the emphasis on power and steel in our policy?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary reconnaissance surveys and investigations have been taken up, with a view to preparing a Master Plan for power generation from the waters of this River.

Telephone Connections in Rajasthan

2892. **Shri Onkar Lal:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Rajasthan during 1959-60 and 1960-61 and the number of applications still pending district-wise; and

(b) the total amount spent in this connection during the above period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) (i) the number of new telephone connections given is as follows:

During 1959-60	During 1960-61 (upto 31-1-1961)
794	904

(ii) A statement showing the number of applications still pending district-wise is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 85].

(b) It is not possible to determine the expenditure on giving of individual telephone connections. The total expenditure debitable to telephones incurred during 1959-60 was about Rs. 5.7 lakhs and during 1960-61 (upto 31-1-1961) was about Rs. 3.4 lakhs.

Income from Passenger and Goods Traffic

2893. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the income from goods and passenger traffic at the Jalna station on the Central Railway during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The income from goods and passenger traffic at the Jalna station during 1959-60 and 1960-61 is furnished below:

	Goods	Passengers	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	9,47,244	8,62,727	18,09,971
1960-61 (Upto February)	7,79,624	8,33,661	16,13,285

Telephone Connections in Orissa

2894. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connection given in Orissa during 1960-61;

(b) the total amount spent thereon; and

(c) the number of applications still pending for connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 407 (upto 31-1-161).

(b) It is not possible to assess the total expenditure in giving of individual telephone connections accurately. The amount spent directly on the provision of telephone connections during 1960-61 upto 31st January 1961 was of the order of Rs. 1,05,000.

(c) 577.

Sinking of S.S. 'Indian Navigator'

2895. { Shri Kalika Singh; Shri Ram Shankar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 51 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the result of findings of sinking of the S.S. 'Indian Navigator' in the English Channel and death of 13 seamen of "Indian Success";

(b) the estimated value of goods lost therein;

(c) possibility of salvaging the vessel and the goods;

(d) book value of the vessel and its tonnage; and

(e) the casualties to personnel, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The preliminary enquiry into the sinking of S.S. "Indian Navigator" has not yet been completed pending the arrival of an important witness who is at present in a hospital in U.K. It is expected to be completed shortly. The enquiry into the death of 13 seamen of S.S "Indian Success" has also been held up pending the arrival of an important witness who is at present outside India.

(b) This may become known only when the enquiry is completed.

(c) This is a matter for the underwriters as the vessel has been abandoned by the India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

(d) Her Gross Registered Tonnage was 7660 and net tonnage was 4540. The book value is not known but the insured value of the ship was £ 4,75,000.

(e) Only one seaman ex-Indian Navigator is missing and is presumed to have lost his life. However, thirteen members of the salvage party ex-Indian Success are missing and are believed to have lost their lives.

Waiting List of Candidates

2896. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains waiting list of the candidates for future appointment in services grade-wise;

(b) if so, the number of candidates grade-wise on waiting list during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise in various Indian Railways and his secretariat so far;

(c) the number of candidates among them appointed so far; and

(d) the number of candidates among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Sugar and Wheat Supplied to Orissa

2897. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar and wheat supplied to Orissa district-wise during 1960-61 so far;

(b) the quantity out of it consumed there district-wise during that period, so far; and

(c) the balance of stock, if any, at present?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Government, the position for the period April 1960 to February 1961 is as under:

(in metric tons)

District	SUGAR			WHEAT		
	Qty. received	Qty. consumed	Balance	Qty. received	Qty. consumed	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cuttack	9,176	8,414	762	6,935	6,935	The quantity of wheat supplied from Central Stocks to traders is assumed to have been consumed. Information about the stocks carried by retailers and other traders fromtime to time, is not available
2. Balasore	3,345	3224	121	2,300	2,300	
3. Balagir	775	691	84	817	817	
4. Dhankanal	853	805	48	430	430	
5. Ganjam	4,233	4,178	55	1,043	1,043	
6. Kalahndi	558	506	32	230	230	
7. Keonjhar	339	318	21	123	123	
8. Koraput	1,538	1,504	34		..	
9. Mayurbhanj	1,070	994	76	1,030	1,030	
10. Phulbani	256	206	50	16	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Puri .	2,049	1,927	122	3,569	3,569
12.	Sambalpur .	3,793	3,425	368	5,046	5,046
13.	Sundergarh	1,997	1,834	163	3,234	3,234

Medical Training for Women in Orissa

2898. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women under Medical Training and in service at present in Orissa State;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes among them under training and in service in that State; and

(c) what kind of special facilities are being given to the women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment for training and service?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Catering Contractors on Railways

2899. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors running tea-stalls, pan stalls, fruit stalls, bookstalls and restaurants on various Indian Railways as on the 31st March, 1961;

(b) the number of contractors among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Edible Mushrooms

2901. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the availability of edible mushrooms in India; and

(b) how does the food value of mushrooms compare with other vegetables?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Edible mushrooms are not cultivated in India. They grow wild in summer and during the rainy season.

(b) Food value of mushrooms compares favourably with other vegetables. It consists of 92 per cent., water, 4.0 per cent. protein, 0.3 per cent. fat, 3.5 per cent. carbohyhdrates and traces of phosphorus and postash. Mushrooms provide small quantities of vitamin A, but are a good source of vitamin B.

Vana-Mahotsava

2902. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the schemes under "Vana-Mahotsava" and the amount spent so far on such schemes; and

(b) what is the number of surviving trees at present as estimated?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Vana-Mahotsava was inaugurated in 1950.

The number of trees planted and survived during the period 1950 to 1958 are mentioned below:

Year	Trees planted	Trees Survived
1950	4,43,15,000	1,71,18,000
1951	3,58,21,000	1,76,56,000
1952	4,22,43,000	2,25,52,000
1953	2,38,52,000	95,66,000
1954	3,17,39,000	1,57,47,000
1955	3,97,40,000	2,10,87,000
1956	3,66,92,884	1,94,88,197
1957	4,36,02,967	2,11,86,643
1958	3,67,10,742	1,94,96,678

1959. While replying to Unstarred Question No. 143 in the Rajya Sabha on 17-8-1960 an assurance was given that the required information would be laid on the Table of the Sabha. The same is being collected and will be supplied shortly.

1960. Information is not yet available. No expenditure is incurred indirectly by the Central Government.

Commercially used Timber

2903. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are comparative values of different species of commercially used timber, equated in terms of corresponding values of Teak wood (Tectonia grandis);

(b) what proportion of non-conventional timber is now estimated to be used in Government constructions; and

(c) whether there is any programme to increase the use of non-conventional timber in the place of teak in constructions by or for Government of India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The market prices of ordinarily useful timbers vary from about Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 per cu. ft. of sawn timber. The prices of teak vary from about Rs. 12 to nearly Rs. 50 per cu. ft. of sawn timber according to size and quality.

(b) This information is not available.

(c) Yes. The Government of India have set up a Central Board for rational allocation of timber whose function *inter alia* is to scrutinise indents for timber from Central Government under-takings and public sector enterprises with a view to suggest use of substitutes for high quality timber wherever possible and to promote the setting up of seasoning kilns and treatment plants so that secondary timbers can be utilised after proper seasoning and preservative treatment in the place of high quality timbers. The Government of India have also been impressing upon the States from time to time the urgent need of utilising secondary species of timber after seasoning and preservative treatment. Besides, the Forest Research Institute has been carrying out researches on substitutes for teak.

Research Stations under I.C.A.R.

2904. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have considered the desirability of appointing an expert committee to review the work of the Research Stations under the I.C.A.R like the Coconut Research Station at Kayangulam and Institutes like the National Dairy Research Institute?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No Expert Committee to review the work of all the Research Institutes and Stations is considered necessary for the present. So far as the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, which is under the Indian Central Coconut Committee, is concerned, five Expert Committees have reviewed the work of this Station so far. The work of the National Dairy Research Institute is

proposed to be reviewed by an *ad hoc* Committee of Experts.

Coconut and Arecanut Palms Diseases

2905. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the desirability of using radio-active isotopes in investigating the diseases of coconut and arecanut palms; and

(b) whether any of the scientists attached to these institutions has taken special training in using isotopes in research?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) One Plant Physiologist from the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam has been trained so far.

Central Coconut Research Station, Krishnapuram

2906. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent during the last three years, upto 1st January, 1961 on the Central Coconut Research Station at Krishnapuram in Kerala State; and

(b) what is the total amount spent in (i) Equipment for Laboratories, (ii) Salaries and Allowances, (iii) Library?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Quick Growing Varieties of Chicken

2907. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what, if any, is the programme of Government of India to develop quick growing varieties of chicken for table purposes and what, if any, is the target for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing details of experiments carried out on certain special breeds intended for fattening for the table, imported recently in 1959-60 or 1960-61 from the U.S.A.?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, there is no special programme for the development of quick growing varieties of chicken for table purposes and no targets for this purpose have been laid.

(b) A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Under a Scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research run with the technical guidance of T.C.M. experiments on production of chicks for table purposes have been carried out by feeding day-old chicks with different rations. So far three trials conducted with different groups of birds have shown the following results:

(i) In the first trial with 647 Rhode Island Red, New Hampshire, White Cornish and cross bred chicks, an average weight per chick of 31.1 lbs. was achieved in 12 weeks.

(ii) In the second trial conducted with 1093 chicks of the above breeds an average weight of about 3 lbs. was achieved in 14 weeks.

(iii) In the third trial conducted with 2052 White Rock chicks and average weight of 3.31 lbs. was achieved in 10 weeks.

In the first two trials the progeny of chicks and eggs imported earlier under the T.C.M. programme from U.S.A. were used, whereas in the third trial the experiments were conducted with white rock chicks imported from Israel.

In addition to normal feeds, the rations fed to the chicks contained feed supplements like Penicillian

Mycellium, blood meal, mineral mixture, vitamin supplement, shark liver oil, coccidiostate feeds.

Arecanut Research Station, Palode

2908. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the object of setting up the Arecanut Research Station under the I.C.A.R. at Palode;

(b) whether Government have received any request for help from the Kerala Government or the Government of Travancore-Cochin before the reorganisation of States in fighting the diseases of Arecanut palms; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Station is under the Indian Central Arecanut Committee and not under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. It was established to tackle regional research problems of the areeanut palm including the diseases which affect it.

(b) Yes, from the erstwhile Government of Travancore-Cochin who submitted a scheme for investigating the yellow leaf disease.

(c) In view of the proposed setting up of the Palode Station, the State Government were informed that it was not necessary to have another scheme. The State Government agreed with this view.

Per Acre Yield of Arecanut

2909. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how does the average per acre yield of Arecanut compare in the various States; and

(b) how does the average per acre yield of India compare with other Arecanut producing countries?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a)

State	Average per acre yield
	Quintals
1. Kerala	3·2
2. Mysore	3·5
3. Assam	3·8
4. Maharashtra	5·6
5. West Bengal	3·8
6. Madras	3·1
7. Andhra Pradesh	2·4

(These figures relate to the year 1959-60)

(*b*)

Country	Average per acre yield
	Quintals
1. India	3·4
2. Pakistan	3·8
3. Burma	5·4
4. Malaya	4·5
5. Ceylon	10·2

Milk Yield

2910. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government of India has any specific programmes in hand to help the States where the milk yield of cattle, buffaloes and goats is poor and if so, what are the details of such programmes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Development and improvement of cattle is the responsibility of the State Governments. To assist the State Government of India have sponsored the following schemes:

(1) All-India Key Village Scheme which aims at an all round improvement in milk yield as well as draught capacity of cattle and buffaloes in selected development blocks.

(2) Gaushala Development Scheme which aims at the conversion of selected gaushalas as cattle breeding-cum-milk production centres.

(3) Scheme for rehabilitation of nomadic cattle breeders and the preservation and improvement of stocks maintained by them.

(4) Under the scheme of rounding up of stray and wild cattle, unclaimed productive cattle of the Hariana breed from Delhi, Punjab and Western U.P. are being allotted to bonafide breeders, in non-descript areas in other States. This is expected to improve the milk production in these areas to a limited extent.

(5) Cross-breeding scheme under which jersey bulls are used on an experimental basis for grading up of local cattle.

(6) Approved bulls of milch breeds of cattle like jersey, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar and Sahiwal and of Murrah buffaloes are maintained at the Central Artificial Insemination Centre, Bangalore for supply of semen to various States.

(7) A research scheme has been initiated in the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Madras to ascertain whether the milk production in non-descript areas can be increased by selective breeding or by grading up or by cross-breeding with milch breeds.

(8) Recently a scheme for breeding of milch goats has been sanctioned for being taken up in Kerala. Under this scheme, it is intended to cross local goats with imported Saanen breed for high milk production. There is also a proposal for starting a goat development scheme in Himachal Pradesh under the Third Five-Year Plan.

Per Capita Consumption of Milk in Kerala

2911. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita consumption of milk is the poorest in Kerala, among the Indian States;

(b) what special consideration or help has been given to improve the position of Kerala in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the average milk yield of the cow and the buffalo in Kerala is the lowest in India and, if so, for what reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) According to the Livestock Census, 1956, the lowest per capita consumption of milk including milk products is in Assam (1·29 oz.) followed by Kerala (1.46 oz.).

(b) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to his Unstarred Question No. 2910 of date.

(c) So far as average annual milk yield per cow is concerned, Kerala ranks above Assam, Bombay, Jammu and Kishmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. In respect of average annual milk yield per she-buffalo also, Kerala ranks above Assam, Madras, Orissa, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. Full details are available in the "Agricultural Situation in India" (March and October 1959 issues) issued by the Economics and Statistics Directorate.

The low milk yield in Kerala is primarily due to non-existence of recognised breeds.

Frog Meat

2912. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the varieties of frogs whose meat is exported from India;

(b) what are the habitats of these frogs;

(c) what is the annual availability as estimated; and

(d) what is the foreign exchange earned by the export of frogs in 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Only frog legs are processed and exported. The varieties of frogs commonly used are:

(i) Rana tigrina and Rana hexadactyla.

(b) The habitats of these frogs are ponds, tanks, paddy fields and small streams.

(c) Frozen frogs are mainly processed in Kerala and Mysore States. The annual production in Mysore is estimated to be about 35,000 lbs. As regards Kerala, the latest annual production figures are not available. However, the production amounted to about 1,43,000 lbs. during 1958-59.

(d) As 'frog' is not specified separately in the Trade Classification, no information is available about the foreign exchange earned by the export of this item.

Frog Farming

2913. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether in view of the improving exports of frog meat and the comparatively easy culture of frogs, the Government of India have any plans to encourage frog farming?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No. If, however, any proposal for the encouragement of frog culture are received from State Governments, who are primarily concerned with this subject, the Government of India would be prepared to consider them.

Price of Frog Meat

2914. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware of the prices of frog-meat exported from India in important foreign markets and if so, how these prices compare with the prices of prawns, shrimps and lobsters?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The information is not available.

Export of Crab Meat

2915. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting any crab-meat at present; and

(b) what, if any, is the scope for it?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). No, as crabs are not at present landed in sufficiently large quantities for processing for export.

Lessons in Agriculture Etc.

2916. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme before the Government of India whereby University students could take lessons in practical agriculture, poultry farming or animal husbandry; and

(b) whether the scope of introducing courses and instruction in these subjects in Colleges has been considered?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). There is no general scheme under which University students not studying for agriculture and allied courses could take lessons in practical course could poultry farming or animal husbandry. The syllabus for instruction in the Universities is a matter for those Institutions but it does not appear to be necessary to prescribe such instructions for those who are not interested in a study of agricultural subjects.

Research Programmes of Fisheries

2918. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the research programme in hand in the matter of fisheries technology

at the Research Station in Ernakulam; and

(b) the progress made in each programme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The research programmes relate to work on fish spoilage problems, various aspects of processing fish and fish products, evolving of quality standards for different fisheries commodities, problems connected with freezing, chilling and pickling of fish, improvements in methods of curing fish and production of fish oil and manure. Studies are undertaken on the material used for fabricating fishing gear, the design and comparative efficiency of this gear and methods to preserve it. Investigations on boat timber are also conducted. Evolution of new designs of fishing boats of various sizes and preparation of their specifications are other important programmes carried out at the Station.

(b) The Central Fisheries Technological Research Station was initially established with a Craft and Gear Wing in the year 1957. The Processing Wing was added to it in the year 1958. The progress made in the various research schemes at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station is given below:—

Processing Wing:

(i) Studies on trimethylamine test for spoilage of prawns have shown that the test could be used for the marine prawns, but is of little value for backwater prawns.

(ii) Investigations on the fresh prawns have shown that the later hauls were in fairly fresh condition while earlier hauls were unsuitable for processing and, therefore, prawns are needed to be iced on board.

(iii) Studies on deterioration, storage and nitrogenous extractives of prawns were continued.

(iv) Investigations on the quality of prawns handled in freezing factories were extended to trace the factors responsible for the high bacterial load in the finished products.

(v) The work on the standardization of the quality of various fishery products was taken up. The samples received from factories were analysed free of charge. The products examined were canned prawn, canned sardine, frozen prawn and lobster, prawn shell powder, dry prawn plup, cured fish and curing salt.

(vi) Observations have shown that fish cured at low temperature were better than the fish cured at atmospheric pressure.

(vii) Technical advice was rendered to the fishing industry on various problems referred to it.

Craft and Gear Wing:

(a) New designs of boats of various sizes were evolved and their specifications were prepared.

(b) Marine plywood coated with fireglass resin was found suitable for small boat building.

(c) Technical advice was rendered to boat owners in the selection of marine engines for their fishing boats.

(d) Different samples of machine-made and hand-made twines were analysed.

(e) Studies on Indian Sun-hemp and Italian Sun-hemp were carried out.

(f) Studies on the effects of the different fish net preservatives on the popular gear material were continued.

(g) A number of trawls were designed and fabricated.

Deep Sea Fishing

2919. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the programmes envisaged at present for deep sea fishing in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much is the targeted increase in fish landings on account of

such increased activity in deep sea fishing?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The programmes envisaged for deep sea fishing in the Third Five Year Plan relate to mechanisation of fishing crafts, exploratory fishing, improvement of landing and berthing facilities and financial assistance to fishing enterprises.

(b) The increase in fish landing on account of these programmes is estimated to be about 2 lakh tons by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

Commercial Exploitation of Wadge Bank and Pedro Bank

2920. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have collected the necessary data for commercial exploitation of (i) Wadge Bank (ii) the Pedro Bank; and

(b) if so, the references of such data as appear in various publications?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Data are being collected by the Government of India Offshore Fishing Stations at Tuticorin and Cochin regarding the fishing potential in Wadge Bank and Pedro Bank.

(b) The data are being studied and it will be some time before they are published.

Fisheries Potential of Wadge Bank

2921. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any programme in hand or in view for the investigation of the fisheries potential of the Wadge Bank;

(b) what, if any, is the estimated yield which the Wadge Bank is capable of, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) what are the important commercial varieties of fish in the Wadge Bank and the seasons for each?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. Data regarding the fishing potential of the Wadge Bank are being collected by the Off-Shore Fishing Stations at Cochin and Tuticorin.

(b) It is not possible, on the basis of exploratory fishing of new grounds, to estimate the yield at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) With the data available at present, it is not possible to indicate the seasons for specific varieties of fish found in the Wadge Bank. Perches and Rock cods from the important varieties.

Oil Sardines and Mackerels

2922. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the sources from which the oil sardines and mackerels available in great quantities in seasons in the Malabar coast orginate;

(b) whether any work is being carried on in finding out the movements of shoals of sardines and mackerels from the origin to the landings; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Sardines and mackerels, which occur in large numbers in the Arabian Sea, particularly on the Kerala and Mysore coasts, come near the shore in large shoals during the September-February period.

(b) Studies to this effect are in progress at the Central Marine Fisneries Research Institute.

(c) Aspects of habits, movements, breeding, growth etc., have been ascertained but the picture is incomplete.

Assistance from Indian Navy for Fisheries Department

2923. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance has the Fisheries Department of the Government of India received from the Indian Navy in the collection of data necessary for the commercial exploitation of the high seas; and

(b) whether there are priodical discussions on the co-operation for the above purpose between the Indian Navy and the Fisheries Department?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Data on tempertature and the sea water samples obtained by the Naval vessels during their work are sent to the Central Marine Fisheries Institute, Mandapam Camp.

(b) Yes; between the Defence Ministry and Agriculture (which includes fisheries department) Ministry whenever need arises.

Rights for Exploitation of Wadge Bank

2924. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rights for the exploitation of Wadge Bank as at present, for (i) India (ii) Ceylon (iii) Pakistan; and

(b) whether there is any agreement on this between the three countries?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The information for replying to this question is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

T.B. in Cattle

2925. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in cattle;

(b) how is the percentage of incidence at present as compared to 1951; and

(c) what if any, are the schemes to control the spread of Tuberculosis among cattle, especially milch cattle?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No survey has been made about the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle in the country and consequently no precise information about it is available.

(c) A secheme for the control of tuberculosis among cattle and buffaloes in organised herds in the country is under consideration.

Use of Concentrates in Cattle Feeds

2926. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to popularise the use of concentrates in the feeds given for cattle; and

(b) what are the 'concentrates' now recommended and what is the estimated production of each concentrate as also its retail selling price?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) has under consideration the establishment of four cattle feed compounding factories during the Third Plan to be located one each in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. These factories will produce balanced concentrates for feeding animals. Supplies of concentrates to village co-operatives in the milk sheds of the various dairy schemes have also been included in the Third Plan. Besides, under the Key-Village scheme feeding of balanced rations is also being popularised.

(b) By-products of milling, oil-crushing industry and other industrial by-products which could be utilised for stock-feeding are generally recommended. Concentrates used for stock feeding in different areas

of the country depend largely on their local availability and prices. The availability of main concentrates for use as ration of all animals including cattle as estimated by a Joint Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Council of Medical Research in 1954 is as under:

Concentrate	Quantity million tons
Oilcakes	2·88
Maize	1·70
Barley	2·34
Gram	3·59
Cotton-seed	1.28
Brans	1·97
Pulse-chunnies . . .	1·24

The retail prices of the concentrates depend upon various factors of production, local supply and demand and generally widely varies in different markets. The wholesale prices of some of the concentrates as on 24-3-1961 is, however, given below:

Concentrates	Price in Rupees per maund on 24.3.1961	Centre
Groundnut Cake .	12·62	Bombay
Cocoanut Cake	14·12	Kozhikode
Seasamum Cake	17·17	Bombay
Cotton Seed Cake (undecorticated)	8·77	Bombay
Mustard Cake .	11·57	Kanpur
Linseed Cake	11·46	Bombay
Cotton Seed	14·74	Bombay
Gram .	16·50	Patna
Barley .	11·50	Hapur
Wheat Bran	8·55	Bombay
Rice Bran . .	3·07	Madras

Food Adulteration

2927. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to para 19·4 of the report for 1960-61 of the Food Department and state:

(a) the main features as revealed from the examination of 2520 samples of food, in respect of adulteration; and

(b) what percentage of the samples analysed were sub-standard, in the matter of purity?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The laboratory in the Department of Food is not concerned with analysis of samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, which is done by the Public Health laboratories. The Food Department laboratory deals only with samples which are received in the course of the Food Department's own work, *e.g.*, in connection with purchases for the Defence Services, examination of stocks with the department, etc.

Imported Foodgrains

2928. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the foodgrains imported on Government Account in 1960-61, were shipped in Indian Flag Ships as against U.S. Flag Ships; and

(b) what if, any, is the difference in freight in the two types of vessels?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The quantity of foodgrains imported from U.S.A. on Government Account in 1960-61, shipped in Indian Flag Ships as against U.S. Flag Ships is given below:—

	Figures in Approx. Thousand Metric Tons.
Indian Flag Ships.	35
U.S. Flag Ships.	2358

(b) Usually the freight of U.S. Flag vessels is about double than that of the non-U.S. or Indian Flag vessels but that excess in freight is met by the U.S. Government by way of a subsidy from their own funds.

Food Advisory Panel

2929. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific Food Advisory Panel set up in 1959 has been requested for advice on the better utilisation for foods of cattle which are useless for any other purpose; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Attention is invited to reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 2283 asked by the Hon'ble Member on 27th March, 1961. In view of the position stated therein, the question of obtaining the advice of the Panel on production or consumption of beef does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Vanaspati

2930. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to para 33·1 of the annual report of the Food Department for 1960-61 and state:

(a) whether the incentive scheme for stimulating the exports of Vanaspati has been modified in 1961 by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reason for such modification?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c). The essentials of the incentive scheme for stimulating exports of Vanaspati introduced in October 1959 remain unchanged, although the quantum of copra allowed to be imported under the scheme is being fixed from time to time with reference to prevailing price trends and other relevant factors as under:

Period during which Vanaspati exported	Quantity of copra allowed to be imported.
Oct. 59—March 60	95 of the f.o.b. value of Vanaspati exported
April 60—Dec. 60	109 of the f.o.b. value of Vanaspati exported.
January—June 1961	1 ton per ton of Vanaspati exported.

In addition to copra, manufacturers-*cum*-exporters of Vanaspati are also allowed to import chemicals and equipment required by them to the extent of 5 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of Vanaspati exported.

Contents of Cotton seeds Oil in Vanaspatis

2931. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the average content of cotton-seed oil in the following brands of Vanaspati: (1) Dalda (2) Pakav (3) Rath as compared to other brands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The average content of cotton-seed oil in the under-mentioned brands of Vanaspati during January-February, 1961 was as follows:

Brand	Percentage of cottonseed oil
Dalda	6·00
Pakav	6·25
Rath	8·14

The cotton-seed oil content of Vanaspati manufactured by other factories during the same period varied from nil to 36·9 per cent.

Colorisation of Vanaspati

2932. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific research schemes considered by the committee of experts on colorisation of vanaspati; and

(b) where has each approved scheme worked?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The following four schemes are under consideration by the committee of experts:

1. The use of ratanjot root dye.
2. The use of an alcoholic extract of turmeric.

3. The use of copper chlorophyll.

4. The use of a yellow colour prepared from 4,4' dihydraxy 2' 6' tetra tert—butyl diphenyl methane.

(b) (i) Work on these schemes has been done at the following laboratories, seriatim:—

1. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

2. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

3. Research and Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

4. National Chemical Laboratory, Poona.

(ii) Further work of a confirmatory nature as well in regard to non-toxicity of the suggested colours other than the alcoholic extract of turmeric is in progress at various laboratories.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

2933. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institue of Medical Sciences had been decorated and a special *shamiana* had been erected to receive the Queen of England, during her visit to the Institute.

(b) what is the estimated cost of decoration and the *shamiana;* and

(c) who met the expenditure?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual cost incurred is as follows:—

(1) Decorations—

(i) By C.P.W.D.—Rs. 3,000.

(ii) By private contractor—Rs. 3,000.

(2) *Shamiana*, dais, chairs, duries, ec. (for accommodating 3500 guests) Rs. 5,500.

(c) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

2934. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the following details of the construction of buildings costing over Rs. 5 lakhs for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences since 1st January, 1958 to 15th March, 1961:

(i) the name of work;

(ii) the name of Architect engaged;

(iii) the fee paid or agreed to be paid for Architect;

(iv) the papers in which the requirement of Architects were advertised, with dates of insertion;

(v) the quotation submitted by each competitor; and

(vi) the reason, if any, for not choosing the lowest offer?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 86].

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

2935. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the names of each construction work completed or begun since 1st January, 1958 up to 15th March, 1961 for the All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi;

(b) the newspapers in which, with date or dates, tenders for each work were invited;

(c) the number of tenders received in each with the names of tenderers and the rates quoted; and

(d) the details of the tender accepted and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

2936. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the committees of All India Institute of Medical Sciences functioning at present and who are the members of each; and

(b) whether a copy of the rules in force, in respect of the All India Institute of Medical Sicences and each of its committee as regards constitution, powers, procedure and qualifications of members will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The statement at Enclosure I contains the required information. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-2820/61].

(b) (i) A copy of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Rules, 1958 and All India Institute of Medical Sciences Regulations, 1958 are at Enclosures II & III respectively. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2820/61].

(ii) A copy of the Rules relating to the Building Committee is at Enclosure IV. [*Placed in Library. See* N. LT-2820/61].

(iii) Rules relating to the other Committees are in Enclosures referred to at (i) above.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

2937. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount spent as on 15th March, 1961 on design, construction and supervision of works in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) how many items of such work had been given to tenderers who had not given the lowest quotations; and

(c) what is the difference, when totalled up between the lowest offers received and the rates at which work was given by All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the works referred to in part (a) above?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Capital Expenditure upto the end of March, 1961 was Rs. 2,71,01,652.

(b) Four such items were awarded to contractors and one to Architects for works awarded by the Institute after it became autonomous.

(c) Rs. 227,762·38.

Small-pox in India

2938. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how many persons died of small-pox in India during the last three months and the help rendered by the Central Government for victims of the disease in the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The number of deaths from small pox in India reported during the period from week ending 7-1-1961 to week ending 18-3-1961, is as follows:

States/Union Territories	No. of deaths
Andhra Pradesh . .	159
Assam.	25
Bihar .	11
Delhi .	113
Gujarat . .	538
Himachal Pradesh .	
Jammu & Kashmir .	Not available
Kerala .	45
Maharashtra	1,238
Madhya Pradesh .	74

Madras	335
Manipur	
Mysore	130
Orissa	7
Pondicherry	103
Punjab	50
Rajasthan	218
Tripura	
Uttar Pradesh	348
West Bengal	44
Total . . .	3,438

The Government of India have not received any request from any State Government for assistance to the victims of this disease.

Pilot projects as part of the preparatory measures needed for the implementation of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme during the Third Plan period were started in one district of each State and in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1960-61 at a cost of about Rs. 33 lakhs to the Central Government.

नई दिल्ली में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन का सम्मेलन

२९३९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री नई दिल्ली में फरवरी, १९६१ में हुए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के १४वें अधिवेशन के बारे में २२ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उसमें भाग लेने वाले देशों, सम्मेलन की तिथियों, उसके विचारणीय विषयों और निश्चयों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ख) उस सम्मेलन के सिलसिले में भारत सरकार को कितना धन व्यय करना पड़ा ; और

(ग) उस सम्मेलन से भारत को कौन-सा ठोस लाभ पहुंचा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) १. १४वीं विश्व स्वास्थ्य सभा के विमर्शों में भाग लेने वाले देशों का एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८७]

२. ७ से २४ फरवरी, १९६१ तक

३. उसके विचारणीय विषयों और निश्चयों के बारे में सूचना भारतीय शिष्ट-मण्डल की रिपोर्ट में सम्मिलित है जो हमेशा की भांति यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) लगभग १४,६८,००० रुपये ।

(ग) विभिन्न समितियों, सामूहिक गोष्ठियों आदि में विचार किये गये महत्वपूर्ण चिकित्सा एवं लोक-स्वास्थ्य विषयों पर इस सम्मेलन में भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं लोक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों को अन्य देशों के अपने प्रतिरूपों के साथ विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने का अवसर मिला । साथ ही इससे चिकित्सा एवं लोक स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को प्रोत्साहन भी मिला ।

Inland Water Transport Committee

2940. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the latest position about the examination of recommendations of the Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport; and

(b) which of the remaining recommendations have been implemented so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The comments of State Governments

of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh on the recommendations of the Gokhale Committee have been received. They will be placed before the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee at its next meeting. Final decision on the recommendations will be taken thereafter.

Model Town Planning Legislation

2911. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 101 on the 15th November 1960 and state the further progress made in the finalisation of Model Town Planning Legislation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Model Town and Country Planning Act is being studied by the members of the Committee of Ministers set up by the Conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning held in Bangalore in November, 1960, and this Committee is expected to meet in the end of April, 1961 to finalise their recommendations.

Committee on Waste Land

2914. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 99 on the 15th November, 1960 and state the further progress made so far by the Expert Committee appointed in connection with cultivable waste land in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Committee has since submitted reports in respect of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore in addition to the reports on Punjab and West Bengal. The reports for Madras and Jammu & Kashmir have been drafted and will be finalised shortly after further discussions with the State Governments concerned. The Committee has also visited Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and the draft reports will be prepared shortly. The reports in respect of the remaining States, viz., Rajasthan, Assam and Orissa will be prepared after the State Governments have furnished the required data.

Paradip Port

2943. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 91 on the 15th November, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made regarding the development of port facilities as Paradip in Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): An expenditure of Rs. 28,73,483 was expected to be incurred upto 31st March, 1961.

Experiments for evolving a suitable lay out for a coastal harbour in Atharbanki creek are in progress at Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

Hydrographic and check survey of the bar at the Mahanadi are being carried out regularly.

Existing port facilities at Paradip are:—

(i) *Shore facilities.*

(a) three temporary wooden jetties.

(b) four stacking yards.

(c) one inspection bungalow (nearing completion).

(d) one six roomed storage godown-*cum*-tide watchers shed.

(e) one temporary workshop.

(f) one temporary dry dock.

(ii) Harbour Crafts:

(a) one tug.

(b) one pilot vessel.

(c) three survey launch.

(d) one sailing craft.

(e) two L.C.T.

(f) one Dumb-barge.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का वन विभाग

२९४४. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में कितने वनों का सर्वेक्षण किया और सर्वेक्षण किन क्षेत्रों में किया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या सर्वेक्षण-कार्य योजना के अनुसार पूरा हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) सुकेत, चम्बा, जुब्बल और राजगढ़ वन प्रभागों में ९७५ वनों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में छोटे चिड़िया-घर

२९४५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग ने छोटे चिड़िया-घर 'बेबी जू' की कोई योजना लागू की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या काम किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो यह योजना कब से आरम्भ की जायेगी ?

उप मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) से (ग) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है । सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Certificate of Competency for Masters

2946. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many persons got the certificate of competency of Masters for foreign going ships through examinations conducted by the Ministry of Transport and Communications during 1960?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): During the year 1960, 52 candidates were declared successful in the Master (Foreign going) Examination conducted by the Ministry of Transport in India.

Leprosy in West Bengal

2947. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of leprosy are on the increase in West Bengal;

(b) whether at present there are 15 lakh cases of lepers in Calcutta and its contiguous areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this growing menace?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) In the absence of thorough surveys at an interval of 5 years, it cannot be stated whether the incidence of leprosy in West Bengal is on the increase or not.

(b) It is estimated that there are about twenty thousand leprosy patients in Calcutta and about three and a half lakh cases in the whole of West Bengal.

(c) There are 2397 beds for isolation and indoor treatment of leprosy

patients in 11 leprosy institutions maintained by the State Government, Missionaries, Local Bodies etc., in West Bengal.

There are also 144 out-patient leprosy clinics, centres etc. out of which 24 are maintained by the State Government and 90 are maintained by Local Bodies, Committees etc.

Out of the 16 Leprosy Treatment Centres sanctioned under the integrated scheme for the control of leprosy, 8 centres have already been opened and the remaining 8 are being opened.

Leprosy patients are also being treated in General Hospitals, health centres and clinics.

Capitation grant is paid to 6 leprosy institutions, managed by Missionaries and Local Committees, for their maintenance. Grant-in-aid is also paid to the Local Bodies and Hind Kusht Nivaran Sang (Paschim Bangiya Shakha) for carrying out anti-leprosy work in the State.

Thefts at Ports

2948. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thefts committed in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts during the period 1960-61; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and the total amount involved in these thefts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of thefts committed in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts during 1960-61 are as follows:

Bombay (upto January 61)	396
Calcutta . . .	195
Madras (upto January 61)	114

Information regarding the number of thefts at Bombay and Madras Port Trusts during the months of February and March is awaited.

(b) The number of persons arrested and the total amount involved, in these thefts are as follows:

	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras
Number involved	420	718	238
Value of cargo Pilfered .	Rs. 4,06,522	Rs. 1,98,663	Rs. 17,430

Conference of Municipal Corporations at Bombay

2949. **Shri Damani:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the important decisions that were taken at the second conference of Municipal Corporations in India recently held at Bombay?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A copy of the decisions taken at the Second Conference of Municipal Corporations in India held at Bombay is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2821/61].

Direct Telephone Link between Narnaul and Charkhi Dadri

2950. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Punjab Government for linking directly Narnaul with Charkhi Dadri by telephone; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Rent and guarantee terms have been forwarded to the State Govt., but their acceptance has not so far been received.

Oil Seed Research Station at Ludhiana

2951. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Giani G. S. Musfir:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to establish at Ludhiana a Pirrcom station for research in oil seeds; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Out of 21 centres of the Project for Intensification of Regional Research on Cotton, Oilseeds and Millets, one is located at present at Patiala. This centre was originally proposed to be set up at Ludhiana but the Government of Punjab expressed its inability to provide land required for the centre. As the position was not quite satisfactory, the question of shifting the centre from Patiala to Ludhiana was subsequently again taken up with the Government of Punjab and the State Government has now agreed to allot 20 acres of land for the farm and 2 acres of land for the buildings of the PIRRCOM centre within the campus of the Agricultural College at Ludhiana. The centre will be shifted to Ludhiana as soon as the laboratory and the office buildings of the centre are constructed.

The objectives of the PIRRCOM are—

(a) to organise research on cotton, oilseeds and millets on cross-commodity basis;

(b) to create a standing organisation for tackling agricultural problems relating to these crops on regional basis;

(c) to organise research on these important crops in a manner which will ensure maximum efficiency coupled with economy; and

(d) to enable research on inter-related agricultural problems pertaining to these crops being carried out by a band of scientists working as a team.

The Patiala centre undertakes research on *Toria* and *Tara-mira*.

The staff sanctioned for the PIRRCOM centre consists of a Head of Centre with an Agronomist, an Entomologist, a Plant Pathologist, an Agricultural Chemist, an Oilseeds Breeder together with the requisite staff of lower categories.

Agricultural College, Ludhiana

2952. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to raise Government Agricultural College and research Institute, Ludhiana to a modern residential agricultural university on the pattern of the land grant colleges in the U.S.A.?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Government of Punjab have sbmitted a proposal for grant of financial assistance by the Central Government for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Ludhiana. In 1960, the Government of India appointed a Four-man Committee to assist the State Governments in formulating their proposals for the establishment of Agricultural Universities. This Committee recently visited the Punjab and after examining the proposal for the establishment of an Agricultural University in the Punjab has submitted its report to the State Government. The report is at present under the consideration of the State Government.

The question regarding the establishment of Agricultural Universities in the country during the Third Plan

period is still under the consideration of Govt. of India. After a decision is reached the proposal of the Government of Punjab will receive due consideration alongwith similar requests received from other States.

Heart—Lung Machine

2953. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher a successful heart operation was performed in Bombay at Nair Hospital with the aid of the first India made "heart-lung machine"; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any idea to manufacture this machine on large scale and supply it to every big hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is too early to take any decision to manufacture this machine on a large scale, as it is yet in an experimental stage.

Imphal Municipality

2954. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fiat Car was purchased by the Chairman of the Imphal Municipality for official use; and

(b) if so, whether the purchase has been approved by the Manipur Administration?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The approval of the Manipur Administration to the expenditure incurred on the purchase of the car has not yet been sought by the Imphal Municipality.

Fish Food

2955. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate percentage of fish good to the total food available in India;

(b) the approximate average daily catch of fish in India;

(c) the increase or decrease in the availability of fish over the last four years in approximate figures;

(d) the achievement of the various Deep sea fishing sub-stations; and

(e) the latest technique and equipment employed in fishing, giving the number of trawlers and other sea vessels engaged in fishing?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No information regarding the percentage of fish food to the total food available in India is available. However, the per capital availability of fish during 1958 was estimated at about 2.31 kg.

(b) About 2,250 metric tons.

(c) The total production of fish during the last four years is as follows:

	Metric tons
1956	10.12 lakhs
1957	12.33 lakhs
1958	12.64 lakhs
1959	8.23 lakhs

In 1959, there was a decline in the landings of fish due to the failure of sardine and mackerel fisheries.

(d) The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, and Off-shore Fishing Stations at Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Cochin have been undertaking exploratory fishing operations with 20 mechanised fishing vessels, with a view to charting of fishing grounds. They have also been training candidates in modern deep sea fishing methods.

(e) The Stations have been using mechanised devices for fishing, including use of different types of trawls and other boards. The number of Government and private trawlers and and their vessels engaged in fishing is about 40. This is exclusive of about 40. This is exclusive of about 1600 small mechanised boats operating from the coast.

Flood Control in Puri (Orissa)

2956. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of opening the Jamua Muhana or cut in the district of Puri in Orissa for discharge of

flood waters has been completed by now;

(b) if not, what progress has been achieved so far in this respect;

(c) the total amount of money estimated to be spent on this project; and

(d) the amount of money spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Remodelling of Stations on E. Railway

2957. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some stations of Eastern Railway are now being remodelled;

(b) if so, the names of the stations; and

(c) whether station working rules have been framed for their remodelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Sealdah, Dum Dum Jn., Barrackpur, Kalyani, Pinjrapol, Baktarnagar, Nimcha, Asansol, Andal, Sitarampur, Mughalsarai, Gaya, Barwadih and Son Nagar stations.

(c) Yes.

Theft of Copper Wire

2958. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the loss of circuit hours in Telephone and Telegraph services separately, monthwise during 1960 in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh as a result of theft of copper wire;

(b) the length and weight of copper wire stolen during this period;

(c) the quantum of copper wire recovered from miscreants;

(d) the number of accused apprehanded and number of accused convicted; and

(e) how many cases are pending relating to this matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(b) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Information regarding copper wire thefts in the West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa P.&T. Circles during 1960.

	West Bangal	Bihar	Orissa	Uttar Pradesh
(*b*) Length and weight of copper wire stolen	900·8 km 63394 kg	779·2 km 45493 kg	209 km 13067 kg	384·0 km 27226 kg
(*c*) Quantity of copper wire recovered from miscreants	540 kg	197 kg	27·2 kg	278·5 kg
(*d*) No. of accused apprehanded	266	4	8	59
No. of accused convicted	21	1	Nil	18
(*e*) No. of cases pending relating to to this matter	118	61	60	679

Production of Crops

2959. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of land utilization throughout the country during the years 1959-60; and

(b) what is the total amount of crop production specially paddy and wheat in all the States during the years 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The required information for 1959-60 has not yet become available from the States. A statement giving information for the latest years, *viz.*, 1957-58 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV annexure No. 88].

(b) A statement giving the all-India area and production of principal crops in 1959-60 is laid on the Table. (See Appendix III anneure No. 89).

Tiruvannamalai Station

2960. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Railway** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted to provide a covering top at Tiruvannamalai railway station on Southern Railway; and

(d) if so, when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir But the work could not be taken up as yet due to paucity of funds.

(b) It is proposed to include the work in the Works Programme for 1962-63, subject to the availability of funds.

Postal Inspector of Tiruvannamalai (Madras State)

2961. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Trasport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Central Government regarding the activities of the Postal Inspector of Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District, Madras State;

(b) whether a corruption case is pending against him; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The case is under investigation by the Special Police.

Postal Stamps

2962. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to continue to print stamps with the pictures of Thiruvalluwar and Bharathiyar; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to print stamps with the pictures of other great men of South India in the near future?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no immediate proposal under consideration.

Derailments on Villupuram—Katpadi Line (Southern Railway)

2963. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that derailments occur frequently on the line between Villupuram and Katpadi in Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of derailments that occurred during **1959,** 1960 and 1961 so far;

(c) the reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The number of derailments on the

Villupuram-Katpadi section of Southern Railway during these years was :—

1959	—	4
1960	—	5
1961 (upto 20-3-61)	—	Nil

(c) Causes of these derailments were:—

Failure of Railway Staff	— 6
Failure of Mechanical Equipment	— 3
..	
Total	9
..	

(d) Remedial measures, an indication of which has been given in the 'Review of Accidents' supplied to the Hon'ble Members along with the Budget papers, continue to be taken by the Railway Administration to reduce the incidence of accidents.

Over-Bridge at Thana

2964. Shri Assar: Wil the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pregnant women dide on the 11th March, 1961 in an accident while crossing the Railway line in Thana;

(b) whether it is a fact that accidents often take place on that spot as there is no over-bridge to go to city;

(c) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made to Railway Authorities and Railway Minister also in this regard; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken by the Railway Authorities about the construction of over-bridge there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) **Yes**, not on 11-3-1961 but on 10.3.1961.

(b) No, Sir. A foot over-bridge exists at the Kalyan end of station connecting all the platforms for use of the *bona fide* passengers. There were three cases (two in 1960 and one in 1961) where trespassers were run over and killed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received by the Central Railway Anthorities.

(d) Provision of an additional foot over-bridge across, all the railway lines is under consideration. If this scheme is approved by the Railway Users' Consultative Committee and necessary funds become available, the work will be taken up in the year 1962-63. A proposal has also been received from the C.P.W.D. for an over-bridge on the Eastern Express Highway, near Kpori Colony, Thana, at mile 19|20-21. The scheme will be planned for execution if the Road Authority agrees to bear their portion of the cost according to the extent rules and indicate the year when they would be able to provide funds.

रेलवे में अस्थायी इंजीनियर

२९६५. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९४२ मे उत्तर-पश्चिम रेलव में कुछ अस्थायी इंजीनियर रखे गय थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह इंजीनियर १२ वर्ष तक अस्थायी रूप से कार्य करते रहे और इस बीच कुछ स्थाई इंजीनियर और भर्ती किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जो इंजीनियर बाद में रखे गये हैं उनको वरिष्ठ मान लिया गया है जिसके कारण पहले से कार्य करने लों को काफी हानि हुई है ;

(घ) क्या अस्थायी इंजीनियरों को स्थायी करने पर उनकी अस्थायी समय की सेवा गणना में नहीं ली गई है ; और

(ङ) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ।

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). अस्थायी इंजीनियरों की सीनियारिटी उनके स्थायी होने की तारीख से गिनी जाती है। इसलिये, वे उन इंजीनियरों से जुनियर होते हैं जो नियमित रूप से भर्ती किय गये हैं और जो पहले किसी तारीख से नियमित संवर्ग (Regular cadre) में स्थायी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ङ) कोई और कार्रवाई करने का विचार नहीं है ।

Rates of Masonary and Earth Work

2966. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of masonary and earth works on India Railways differ from Railway to Railway and State to State;

(b) whether such rates of the Railways are much higher than the rates of the States where the work is being executed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to generalise in this matter. Comparison of rates of a few items will not give a correct picture. The entire work which comprises a number of individual items as well as terms and conditions of contract and period of completion will have to be taken into account. Under similar conditions of work, there cannot be much difference in total cost, as the works are executed by calling for open and public tenders.

Motor Accidents in Union Territories

2967. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor accidents which took place in each of the Union territories during each of the years 1959 and 1960;

(b) the number of persons, who died as a result of these accidents during each of these two years in the territories;

(c) the number of motor drivers arrested, challaned and convicted separately in each of the territories during each of the years; and

(d) the quantum of compensation paid, if any, to the dependents of the victims of the accidents during each of these two years in each of the territories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected from the Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कें

२९६८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्रमशः प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने मील लम्बे मार्गों का निर्माण हुआ और पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी धनराशि उन पर व्यय की गई ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : पहली व दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश में बनायी गयी सड़कों की कुल लम्बाई निम्नलिखित है :

(लम्बाई मीलों में

	पहली आयोजना	दूसरी आयोजना
	१	२
(१) मोटर योग्य दुतरफा यातायात	कुछ नहीं	३०१

	१	२
(२) मोटर लायक, इकतरफा यातायात	२२७	५७३
(३) जीप मोटर लायक	४३५	४४६½
(४) पगडंडी (ट्रैक)	७३०	५९२
(५) मौजूदा सड़कों का सुधार .	२१९	..

२. पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में ३१०.७८ लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया। दूसरी आयोजना की अवधि में यह खर्च लगभग ७७७.०० लाख रुपया होगा।

Jagiri Lands in Orissa

2969. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the village chaukidar and Jhankars belong to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward classes who are serving on Jagiri lands in Orissa;

(b) whether no agricultural assistance is being given to them on loan and cash for land improvement and more production from their Jagiri lands by the Community Development, NES, Panchayat and Cooperative schemes as given to Ryotwari agriculturists; and

(c) what steps Central Government propose to take in this regard specially for Orissa State?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Orissa Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Import of Horses

2970. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Government of India and representatives of organisations connected with horse racing and breeding has been arrived at in connection with putting some sort of levy on the import of foreign horses for purposes of racing;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) when it would become effective; and

(d) the approximate amount of the levy which would accrue to Government annually?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) There is no such agreement.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

High Selection Grade Posts in P. & T.

2971. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Selection Grade Posts (Scale Rs. 335—15—425) in the post offices are being approtioned between the officials of the Inspectors of Post Offices cadre and the Lowers Selection Grade Officials from the General Line, on the basis of a 50|50 formula;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such formula operates in the R.M.S. side where 100 per cent such posts go to the Lower Selection Grade Officials;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the avenues of promotion for the Lower Selection Grade officials have been worked out to be about 2 per cent and those for the Inspectors of Post Offices cadre officials about 21 per cent; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the rights of the Lower Selection Grade officials in the postal Wing?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) H.S.G. posts available for the promotion of L.S.G. officials is about 5% of L.S.G. posts. In the case of I.P.Os. the ratio is about 25%.

(d) Inspectors of Post Offices are selected from the clerical cadre by means of a stiff competitive examination. The Lower Selection Grade officials comprise of those who are not able to come through the Inspectors of Post Offices Examination. They are promoted from the clerical cadre 1|3rd by selection and 2|3rd on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. The question of safeguarding the rights of the Lower Selection Grade officials does not arise.

Water Supply in Manipur

2972. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tube-well sinking has been found to be unsuccessful in Manipur;

(b) whether open tank system for water supply schemes has been found safe and free from contamination;

(c) whether pipe water system has been adopted at some places in Manipur and

(d) the names of places where villagers are supplied with pipe water in Manipur?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Pipe water supply schemes are being implemented in the following villages:

Tolloi, Khubong Khunou, Maiba, Seilmet (IBP Mission H.Q.), Mapum, Tungam, Padang, Tingkong, Haschug and Pallong.

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12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Trespass into Indian Territory on Kathua Border and Firing by Pakistani Troops

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion and two Calling Attention notices relating to the serious situation arising out of the entering of the Pakistani troops in Indian territory and opening fire on Indian troops on duty on the Kathua border of Jammu and Kashmir on the 5th April, 1961.

Any hon. Minister willing to make a statement? What is the position?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): We have seen a copy of this adjournment motion after the House sat. At present we have no information on this, whether the facts alleged are true or not. It is a serious question. Tomorrow or at the next sitting of the House, whatever information is available we will place before the House.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, it is not audible.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he saw the adjournment motion only after the House sat, he will get information and he will place it before the House on the next day.

May I know from the hon. Member, Shri Assar, how he got this information?

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): It has come in the newspaper. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If all Members speak simultaneously, how can I hear?

Shri Assar: All newspapers contain this. This happened on the 5th April.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is in The *The Statesman*. I have put a Short Notice Question also.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members say that this has appeared in all the newspapers.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It has come in *The Statesman*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Indian Express*, all newspapers. This happened on 5th April evening.

Mr. Speaker: I will leave it to the hon. Minister. It occurred on the evening of 5th April. Many newspapers have featured this. I would like to know why the hon. Minister has not got the information.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Presumably, Sir, because it is not considered important enough to send us information. Anyhow, we have not received any information from the local people. We have asked them to send information. We have not received it. Sometimes it so happens that rather petty incidents occur. Of course, these petty incidents have occurred frequently on the border. People are in a nervous state in the border, facing each other. Somebody lets off a gun in the air or somewhere, and somebody else does so. Anyhow, we have received no information at all. As soon as we receive it....

Shri Ragunath Singh: One Indian soldier is killed on Indian soil by the armed forces of Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no information of any casualty. Where has the hon. Member got this information from?

Mr. Speaker: I believe the hon. the Prime Minister has been shown the newspaper cutting.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have got five cuttings from the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: There is no killing there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I know, there is no casualty there.

Mr. Speaker: Then how does Shri Raghunath Singh get the information?

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): May I point out that these things are happening at least once a week on the Pakistan-India border? So I would request you Sir, and, through you, the Leader of the House, if possible, to give us a statement as to how many such things have happened during the last three months. Yesterday one of our officers was taken away, and today it is on the Kathua border. Let us have some kind of information from the Defence Minister or the Prime Minister, and let us have a complete picture before us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question of a complete picture is another matter. It is perfectly true that some petty incident frequently happens on that border. Apart from such incidents, something that is very irritating and distressing is that petty acts of sabotage occur, not on the border but inside our territory. And that is done, we have no doubt, by people who have come across the border. There are any number of petty acts of sabotage occurring. There is no doubt about it, and we have given information on this in answer to questions about these acts of sabotage. But I do not know what full statement is required about the matter. I do not know how the hon. Member says that one Indian soldier has been killed. I see no reference to it.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: One soldier was taken away yesterday.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is it this incident or some other incident that the hon. Member is referring to?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member refer to this incident or some other incident?

Shri Raghunath Singh: I said yesterday's incident.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. So far as the other incident is concerned, it is a completely different type of thing, and we are enquiring about it. I do not think anybody has been killed. I do not even know if anybody has been wounded. I do not know. But I hope to be able to say as soon as we get to know whether any person has been wounded or not.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the Home Minister said that he had received a telegram that Mr. Bhattacharjee was shot at and that he had received a bullet injury.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir, tnat is true that he was shot at; but whether he was hit or not was not quite certain. (*Laughter*).

An Hon. Member: He was wounded.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not see anything humourous about it. The fact is that there were two persons on that border, Mr. Bhattacharjee and another person.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Ghosh.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We got information about this from the other person who happened to come away, who escaped. He said that he was shot at. He could not say—because he was in the process of escaping—whether Mr. Bhattacharjee was hit and, if he was hit, whether he was seriously hit or mildly hit. Mr. Bhattacharjee, according to this report, was taken away by the Pakistanis who were on the border, and we can only get information about his injury or his being hit or not, from the Pakistan Government, as is normally done in these things. We have no other source of information about them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday from the telegram the Home Minister stated....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The telegram is to the effect that he was fired at with a bullet. They were fired at too. And, possibly, he was hit, because he was seen falling down. That is all. Whether he was actually hit or he was falling down to escape the bullet is not clear. Anyhow, he was taken away while the other person who was with him escaped. He could not give any information, because he was in a flurry to escape. We can get more information only from the Pakistan Government who presumably have this person in their custody. We have approached the Pakistan Government about it, and we are awaiting their reply. That is the position.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): What is the condition of the officer who has been kidnapped?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. I can only get that information from the Pakistan Government. There is no other means for me to get the information.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: From our High Commissioner.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Our Deputy High Commissioner is there. This is a very serious matter. One of our officers has been taken away. Why does it take so much time to get information? Cannot the Deputy High Commissioner get the information?

Mr. Speaker: They are asking whether the Deputy High Commissioner could not be asked to go....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Deputy High Commissioner has been asked. He has approached the Pakistan Government, the East Pakistan Government, and he has not received a reply from them yet. In fact, some kind of a reply was given to him that they are communicating with their Central Government, or some such thing. That is all. There is no means of our getting information from the Deputy High Commissioner other than through the Pakistan Government at the present stage. There is no other witness or any other person who can give information. We have, therefore, to wait for the Pakistan Government's reply. They have, in fact, issued some kind of communique about this matter on behalf of the Pakistan Government. It lays the blame entirely on Mr. Bhattacharji; it says that he was trying to elicit information or something like that, and, therefore, he was captured. That is their side of the story.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): That is not the question today.

Mr. Speaker: I shall dispose of the adjournment motion of the day. The hon. Prime Minister says that he has no information, and that he will gather the information and place it before the House on Monday. Will that be possible? I am talking about the present adjournment motion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may say so, the only information that we are likely to get is about his present state of physical health.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking of Mr. Bhattacharji. I am talking of the entry of Pakistani troops in Indian territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, I shall; but, as far as I can see,—I have read all these five accounts in the newspapers—in spite of the headlines, if you read the accounts, they show that some rather irresponsible firing took place on both sides, and nobody was hit. This kind of thing is so frequently happening. I do not know what more information I could give. If I have any more information, I shall naturally place it before the House.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister, I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion. Of course, it is unfortunate that broad headlines and streamer headlines should be given to such matters and the time of the House should also be taken away in this manner. Of course, such incidents are occurring from time to time. Anyhow, the Prime Minister will get some information. I am not allowing this adjournment motion. The calling-attention-notice will be called on such day as when the hon. Prime Minister will be present here and be able to get some information and place it on the Table of the House if possible.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall certainly do that. I would only beg to be excused, because early next week, I shall be out of Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: For the whole of the week?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: That is so even with regard to the Bhattacharji incident?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As soon as information comes, whether I am here or not, that will be placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: The adjournment motion is disallowed. Consent is not given. The calling-attention-notices will be called on Wednesday.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What about the Bhattacharji incident?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On this, any information that we receive will be placed before the House on Monday, whether I am here or not.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Bhattacharji incident is concerned, I do not know what Government propose to do. If they get information even on Monday, they will place it before the House or inform the House of it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If there is any information.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever information is available may be placed before the House. If there is any information, it will be communicated to this House on Monday. If not, it will stand over to some other day.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INCIDENCE OF POLIO IN EPIDEMIC FORM IN SOME DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Under rule 197, I beg to call

the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported incidence of polio in an epidemic form in the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Nellore of Andhra Pradesh and the steps taken to prevent the infection."

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A report intimating a mild outbreak of poliomyelitis in the Krishna and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh was received by the Government of India from the State Director of Public Health on the 16th March, 1961. It was stated in that report that there were 26 cases of poliomyelitis in the Vijayawada Municipality, 12 in the Masaulipatam Municipality and 86 cases in 20 villages in the Krishna district. The recovery rate was reported to be fairly high and the mortality rate low. As the type of virus infection was not known, the Director of Public Health, Andhra Pradesh, requested the Indian Council of Medical Research to send an investigation team immediately to visit the infected areas in the Krishna and Guntur districts and find out the actual type of virus responsible for the infection, and to advise the State public health authorities in regard to the line of control measures to be taken for meeting the situation.

From October 1960 till the 25th March, 1961, 270 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported in Andhra Pradesh out of which there have been 7 deaths. The district-wise figures of the incidence of the disease are reported to be as follows:

Krishna—230 cases, 7 deaths
Guntur—25 cases
West Godavari—6 cases
Khammam—5 cases
Nellore—3 cases
Nizamabad—1 case.

As poliomyelitis was not a notifiable disease, the local medical practitioners were not reporting the cases which came to them for treatment. The real incidence of the disease might, therefore, be higher than that reported.

The age group affected is mostly below five years. 250 c.c. of Salk Vaccine available in Hyderabad has been sent to the affected localities for giving prophylactic inoculations to the contacts. It may be stated, however, that it takes a considerable time for immunity to develop amongst those who are given prophylactic inoculation and therefore, the results of this measure may not be noticeable immediately.

One of the Deputy Directors General of Health Services visited Vijayawada and Guntur district and discussed the situation with the local, municipal and district health officials, the Principal of the Medical College, Guntur, and later with the Directors of Public Health and Medical Services, Andhra Pradesh. The local bodies have been advised to pay special attention to the improvement of sanitary conditions, such as the disposal of refuse and night-soil and anti-fly measures and chlorination of water supply, etc. Steps have been taken to intensify the Health Education Programme in relation to this disease by way of lectures, group discussions, distribution of literature and the special health education staff of the Directorate of Public Health, Andhra Pradesh, is taking up this programme intensively in the affected districts. A special symposium was arranged for the medical profession to familiarise them with the latest developments in relation to treatment and prophylactic measures with regard to poliomyelitis. Steps have also been taken by the State health authorities for the isolation in bed of all children with fever, pending diagnosis, and for prolonged care of paralysed cases to provide maximum recovery through physiotherapy. Action has also been taken by the State Government to make the disease compulsorily notifiable.

[Shri Karmarkar]

The incidence of the disease is now reported to be on the decline. However, measures to control it effectively are being continued.

Two teams, one of the Indian Council of Medical Research from the Haffikine Institute, Bombay, and the other from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor are carrying out investigations to establish the nature of the virus and other factors responsible for the present outbreak of poliomyelitis in Andhra Pradesh. The results of these investigations are awaited. Unless the nature of the virus is exactly established, the use of the available poliomyelitis vaccine may be of little or no avail. However, steps are being taken for the procurement from abroad of a supply of vaccine so that there is no delay in resorting to this measure on a scale considered justified. The experts are of the opinion that there is no immediate indication for resorting to mass immunization against the disease.

I have just received information that arrangements are being made for securing 100,000 doses of the vaccine concerned from the USSR immediately.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Minister has said that steps are not to be taken for immunisation on a mass scale, but I find that already the disease is spreading from district to district. Already, there was some mention by the Health Minister of Andhra Pradesh that he was expecting some doses of the anti-polio vaccine from the USSR and USA. May I know whether that has arrived?

Shri Karmarkar: That is what I have just stated to the House. I have just stated that arrangements are being made for the immediate supply of 100,000 doses of the required vaccine from the USSR.

Mr. Speaker: Has it arrived? That is what the hon. Member wants to know.

Shri Karmarkar: It has not yet arrived.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when it is likely to arrive?

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): May I know whether it is a fact that there are no facilities for storing this vaccine in the district headquarters, and if so, what steps are being taken in this matter?

Shri Karmarkar: Steps are also being taken to store it properly at a certain temperature.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it a fact that there are no facilities?

Shri Karmarkar: The facilities are not adequate. That is a fact. But, facilities are being created. There is nothing difficult about it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When is this vaccine expected from the USSR?

Shri Karmarkar: Arrangements are being made. I have no idea when it will arrive here. It will take some time to manufacture the vaccine, if they have not got in stock already. But, immediate arrangements are being made. As I said before, the incidence of polio is on the decrease.

There is another factor which I wish the House to appreciate about this polio. Unless the virus is isolated, even vaccine of any kind will not do. It has to be carefully weighed and steps for that are being immediately taken. In the meantime, the incidence itself is going down, and perhaps it may not be necessary to immunise the population.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to a statement made by an expert from Bombay in a recent seminar of the doctors and experts held at Vijayawada that there is no recognised treatment for polio.

Shri Karmarkar: That is not a fact.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the fact that there is no treatment, may

I know what the Ministry of Health is doing with regard to this by way of research and investigation to find out the proper remedy? That is what I want to know.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a long-term measure. There is the Virus Research Institute in Poona. It is a fact that apart from symptomatic treatment of those who may be suffering, there is no specific treatment for the disease. Therefore, the protective measures are either immunisation by vaccination or better cleanliness to avoid spread of the disease. Both are being taken.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): The hon. Minister just mentioned about rural areas. May I know whether any arrangement has been made to supply this vaccine in the rural areas to the primary health centres through mobile vans?

Shri Karmarkar: I am quite sure that the Andhra Pradesh Government will take all necessary steps even in the rural areas.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various Sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

(*i*) First Statement	Thirteenth Session, 1961. (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 90)
(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. III	Twelfth Session, 1960 (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 91)
(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. VII	Eleventh Session, 1960. (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 92)
(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. XII	Tenth Session, 1960. (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 93)
(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. XVII	Eighth Session, 1959 (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 94)
(*vi*) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII	Seventh Session, 1959 (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 95)
(*vii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXI	Sixth Session, 1958. (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 96)
(*viii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXV.	Fifth Session, 1958. (*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 97)

12.21 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 10th April will consist of—

(1) Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of Defence, Community Development and Co-operation, Steel, Mines and Fuel, Food and Agriculture and Finance.

12.21½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*Contd.*

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. H(T)14-925/58 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette, dated the 3rd December 1960, making certain amendments to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as applied to Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2818/61].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 388, dated the 18th March, 1961 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2819/61].

12.22 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1958-59.

12.22½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH AND HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Hundred and Seventeenth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Ordnance Factories (Organisation and Finance).

(2) Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food).

12.22½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Twenty-third Report have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Shri A. K. Gopalan	21st November, to 15th December 1960. (Twelfth Session).
(2) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo.	14th November to 16th December, 1960 (Twelfth Session).
(3) Shri V.N. Swami	2nd December to 16th December, 1960 (Twelfth Session).
(4) Shri J. Rameshwar Rao	14th February to 30th March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(5) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar	14th February to 13th April, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(6) Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva	14th February to 1st March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(7) Shri B. Pocker	14th February to 7th April, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(8) Seth Achal Singh	14th February to 28th February, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(9) Shri Narasingha Malla Deb.	14th February to 13th April, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(10) Shri R. Kanakasabai	14th February to 13th April, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(11) Shri K.K. Warior	28th February to 20th April, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(12) Thakore Shri Fatehsinhji Ghodasar	14th February to 4th March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(13) Shri Atulya Ghosh	14th February to 14th March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(14) Shri A. Doriaswamy Gounder	14th February to 15th March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(15) Shri K. Ashanna	14th February to 14th March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(16) Shri Kansari Halder	5th December, to 23rd December, 1960 (Twelfth Session) and 14th February to 13th March, 1961. (Thirteenth Session).
(17) Shri Joginder Sen Mandi	27th February to 21st March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).
(18) Sardar Baldev Singh	14th February to 10th March, 1961 (Thirteenth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.23½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1961 and ending on the 30th April, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1961 and ending on the 30th April, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1961 and ending on the 30th April, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May 1961 and ending on the 30th April 1962".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want to move an amendment to this Motion. So I request that this may be taken up tomorrow, because I found this in the order paper only today. I suggest this may be taken up tomorrow so that we can give notice of amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Is it amendment to the Motion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will waive notice and allow him to move it now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added:

"and that the Chairman of the said Committee be nominated from the Members of the Opposition".

The nomination of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is done by you generally. We have been asking in this House for several years that the Chairman of the Committee should be drawn from the Opposition. In several of the State Legislatures, for example, Andhra Pradesh, the Leader of the Opposition is the Chairman.

Mr. Speaker: Does it require an amendment of the rules?—If it requires an amendment of the rules, the rules have to be amended. I am looking into it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Anyway, my brief point is that the Chairman of the Committee should be nominated from amongst the Members of the Opposition. This healthy practice is already in vogue in some State Legislatures.

An Hon. Member: In Madras also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This question was discussed at the Conference of the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees convened by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of this Parliament. It was discussed at great length in the Conference. I am told though the proceedings are very confidential, that that this was raised and it was almost to be decided that the Chairman should not be from the ruling party.

So I very strongly make this suggestion to the Government. Or we may amend the rules so that we can have the Chairman of the Committee from among the Members of the Opposition. The rules do not prevent it from being done.

Mr. Speaker: This amendment is before the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I support Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on this point. May I submit that in the State of U.P. also the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is a Member from the Opposition? In order to create the utmost confidence in the people, this should be acceded to by Government. I think they should have no objection to this. I feel that this does not require any amendment of the rules. It is up to you and within your discretion to nominate the Chairman from the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I do not know about this. It is for you to decide. I do not know whether the rules have to be amended for this or it can be done without any amendment. But I would like to submit that this is a convention which we have been following so far, and no change should be made at the fag-end of this Parliament. (*Interruptions*). Absolutely).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is his objection?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is my submission. By interrupting, I do not think they will force me to state my objection. All that I say is that this is my submission. It is for the Chair and the House to decide as they like.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed the amendment without notice. I will put the amendment also to vote. My feeling is that it is not as if the rules stand in the way. It is for the Speaker to nominate the Chairman of the Committee under the rules. On a prior occasion, I considered this matter. According to the practice in the House of Commons, it appears that the person who was the Financial Secretary in the previous Government is entrusted with this task and is made Chairman of the Committee, so that there may be responsible criticism. If there is a chance of the Opposition coming into power, very often their criticism will be very reasonable. I do not mean that the criticism of the Opposition here is not reasonable. But there is no recognised Opposition here. That is my difficulty. My predecessor had ruled in this connection that if any party consisted of at least 50 Members—to form a quorum—he would recognise it as the Opposition. I have been trying to get such an Opposition formed, but it is not in my power to do so. That is why I have not been able to make that appointment, though I find eminent men in the Opposition, who would certainly fill that place properly. I was not able to do so for want of an organised Opposition. Therefore, let us wait patiently until the next elections and see whether an Opposition of this kind emerges.

I am in agreement with the principle because it is in the interest of Parliament. The Finance Minister

is in charge of the finances of this country. To assist him two committees have been appointed: one is the Estimates Committee and the other is the Public Accounts Committee. Originally, the Finance Ministers themselves were in charge of the Public Accounts Committee. It is unfortunate that in some State, inspite of best efforts the Minister seems to be in charge of it. It is wrong; it ought not to be so. It is entirely a matter for the House and the non-official agencies to criticise the Government. The expenditure is done by the Government; the estimates are prepared by them. The wealth of advice and experience of the non-official section must be placed before the House. Therefore, it is quite in keeping with this that the suggestion that non-official Chairman, drawn from the Opposition, ought to be there, has been made. I agree with it in principle, but I have been finding this difficulty.

As the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has just now said we are at the fag-end of this Parliament. Let me not make an experiment now. God willing, if we meet next after the General Elections we shall try to give effect to it.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Sir, I am sure that your statement is eminently satisfactory to all sections of the House and in view of that I suggest the question of pressing that amendment does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave withdrawn

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May 1961 and ending on the 30th April, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

12.34 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

MOTION RE: ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 1961 and ending on the 30th April, 1962, and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Sir, I wish to submit that in view of the discussion that was taking place on the last motion, it may not be understood that we have any grouse against the outgoing Chairman or anything of that sort. We wish to thank the outgoing Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. He has done a good job. The amendment was suggested only as a matter of principle.

Shri Barman: I am grateful for the kind remarks made by the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: There was nothing personal in the discussion that took place. The outgoing Chairman has done exceedingly good work. I have always appreciated the work done by him.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We all endorse what you have said.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to

[Mr. Speaker]

nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 1961 and ending on the 30th April 1962, and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.36 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The Hon. Minister of Transport and Communications.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): As I began yesterday, I wish to thank hon. Members who complimented the working of the Department in the past year. My colleagues the Minister for Shipping and the Deputy Minister for Civil Aviation have answered the points that were made by hon. Members who spoke before them. There are two or three Members who spoke after them and who made certain remarks on these two Departments which I shall deal with in the course of my speech.

In the first place, as Mr. Masani is very anxious to go away, as he has got an engagement, I would deal with his remarks. He was quarrelling with the way allocations have been made for the Railways and the road transport. I am sure Mr. Masani realises, as much as I do, that the railways are a national asset and therefore we should not do anything to injure the working of the railways. I do feel that road transport will have a future. As he has himself said, the building of railways is more costly than the building of roads. Therefore, wherever roads could be utilised, no railways need be built. Government will try their best to see that this policy is adopted. But at the same time, I would like to warn Mr. Masani, because he is a person who is so enamoured of the private sector, that there is the danger of the public sector coming into road transport as well.

Most of the State Governments are in favour of road transport being nationalised because they feel it will add to their income, and as Mr. Masani realises as much as I do the revenues given to the States are not ample enough for their work and therefore they have got to think of increasing their revenues and road transport is one of the things they are considering. As it is, we have stopped them from doing it till the end of the Third Plan. But at the same time there is this aspect and I am sure hon. Members will keep this in mind.

12.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Masani remarked that we did not possess enough guts, as he called it, in this Department to get more allocations for our services. As my hon. colleague explained, it is not always possible in this world to get what you want. You can try no doubt and I can assure Mr. Masani that we have tried our best. But there are priorities in planning with which the Government as a whole have agreed. Therefore, having agreed with the planning and the priorities given to it, we will try to abide by them and not press for things which are not easily available because we are dealing with limited amounts. As

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

it is, there is a complaint that taxes are going up. If the plans are to be fulfilled properly, taxes have to go up. I can say in defence of my colleague, the Finance Minister that he has tried to do his best to raise our finances within the ambit available to him and not put heavier burdens on the populace. As it is, he has given some idea of what he will be able to do when the Finance Bill is introduced and some of the taxes which hon. Members contended lay heaviiy on the poorer sections of the population he has said he will try to meet them half-way by the reductions he has announced during the course of his speech on the General Discussion on the Budget.

With regard to the point made by Mr. Tariq,—I see he is not here—on the amounts that are being spent on advertisements on tourists to this country, have really paid dividends, because according to the estimate of the Reserve Bank itself, we have got as much as Rs. 20 crores last year by way of foreign exchange from these tourists and the expenditure on tourism by way of advertisements is only about 3 per cent of what we have got. Therefore, hon. Members will realise that this amount has been well utilised for the purpose of attracting tourists. It is no use advertising in our country for tourists because that will not get us foreign exchange. Advertisement has got to be done in foreign countries and therefore we have got to pay for our advertisement in foreign countries. Considering that ours is a very small proportion of what is being spent by other countries, I am sure the hon. Members will realise we have done the best that we can in trying to attract more tourists from abroad... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Lobby talks should not be carried inside the Chamber.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I think this will go on increasing as I feel that people are getting interested in tourism. We are holding a seminar 'Visit the Orient' in Delhi by the middle of this month and it is meant to publicise to the other countries, especially of the west, that we are interested in tourism and it will show what is being done and what is there in this country which they can usefully visit and what interests them.

Of course my colleague has dealt with hotels, etc. The department is trying to do what it can by way of providing proper accommodation. Shri Tariq complained that some of these hotels charge more than is necessary and that tips are being asked by servants in these establishment. But I can tell Shri Tariq, because I am acquainted with the West as well, that inspite of notices being put in the visitors hall that no tips need be paid tips are as much asked for in the West. If you are going to visit the country again, they know who you are and if no tips are paid then you get a different treatment from the person who gives the tips. As a matter of fact in Asoka Hotel it is clearly said that no tips may be paid because we are getting by way of percentage on the bill some amount in order to be distributed among the servants of the establishment. Therefore, they are asked not to tout for tips. I think they do not do, as far as I know because they know they are going to get a certain amount from the percentage charged for tourists in the bill. That is as far as Shri Tariq goes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): He has gone.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: He is still alive; gone does not mean anything to me. He is outside the House but he is still alive.

As I have told Shri Masani, we shall try and do whatever we can in order to improve our roads. As he himself found, seven tonners and trailers cannot go over the present bridges or surface we have now. Therefore what is needed is to strengthen the

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bridges and the improvement of the surfaces which we are trying to do. One hon. Member talked about the express ways and he rather objected to them because they will mean a lot of money. I think Shri Masani differs from him on this because if really quick traffic is to go on our roads, these express ways in congested areas are as necessary as the other roads.

With regard to civil aviation, I think my hon. friend has dealt with it quite effectively because there was not much criticism.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I say so deliberately. The Indian Airlines Corporation are now putting forward a scheme by which faster planes will be run on the trunk routes with more passenger accommodation because we are finding that the accommodation in our viscounts which are earning us profits are not enough to carry the passengers. I can tell the hon. Members that on Bombay-Delhi and Delhi-Calcutta routes, there are long waiting lists and people do not find it easy to get passages even during the course of two weeks. That really shows that faster traffic and faster planes will earn more profit. That is being attended to. We are having a plan by which faster planes will be put into service, provided we get the finances for it. That 'if' of course is there. I am sure if my hon. colleague the Finance Minister will give us the money that is needed we can prove that the profits that will be earned will pay for the foreign exchange that may be necessary for this purpose.

The hon. Speaker has allowed - half an hour debate today or tomorrow and I think the points relating to pilots will be dealt with at that time. At the same time I want to tell my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh that we are trying our best to see that these pilots are employed but because of the introduction of faster planes, I also want to warn him, that the number of pilots needed by the airlines Corporation would be less than what it is today. Because if we have faster planes, there will be less planes to fly and therefore the pilots that would be needed for that purpose will be less than what we need at the present time. With the Dakotas going, hon. Members will find that there will be less places available for trained pilots. I agree with Shri Braj Raj Singh that the sum that we are spending on these pilots is really a large amount and it should be seen as far as possible that these pilots should be utilised. As my hon. colleague has said the Defence Ministry has been approached and they have been trying to do what they can to absorb some of these pilots. Of course as my hon. friend the Deputy Minister said, age comes in the way because they recruit younger men for the Defence Services and some of the people who have been there on our waiting list are old enough. We have therefore altered the rules with regard to the aerodrome officers and deputy aerodrome officers which my hon. colleague the Deputy Minister talked about. The Public Service Commission who, I hope, are the recruiting authority will be able to deal with these people as the age-limits have been raised and therefore, they are eligible for selection as assistant aerodrome officers..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What happens to the money spent on them?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: My dear Sir, I cannot hear what you say. But I may say that we are trying to do the best we can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If they are employed as aerodrome officers, they cease to be pilots.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If they cannot be employed as pilots, they have to be employed as something else; therefore, we are trying to cure the un-

employment problem. We have no places for these pilots as pilots.... (*Interruptions*). You do not seem to understand what I say. My hon. friend is always interrupting in a way which carries us nowhere. I refuse to yield to him; unless he has a point of order he cannot speak ....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister may continue. What I am saying is that we are doing whatever is possible to absorb these and save them from being unemployed. If they cannot be used as pilots, they will be used as aerodrome officers. Does the hon. gentleman mean that they should not be employed as assistant aerodrome officers and that they should be left in the air?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is that training for?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There have been a lot of complaints about the postal department. I admit there is cause for that. A case was cited; a telegram was sent and it reached the addressee after a week. Whenever anything of this kind has come to my notice, I have said that money spent on the telegram should be returned to the person who sent the telegram. Of course, as my hon. friend, Shri Tiwari said, that carries them nowhere. I admit that telegram is sent because they want to give urgent information to somebody else. When he does not get even that, the money may be returned so that no cost may be incurred. All the same, something more has to be done. A person arrives at a station but there is nobody to receive him; he has sent a telegram asking some person to come to meet him. I admit there is this inconvenience. We are trying to do what we can to eradicate this sort of thing. But the trouble is that sometimes the lines are down and sometimes we have to send the telegrams by post because there is no channel available for this purpose, etc. But we are trying to do the best we can. I can assure my hon. friends that our officers from the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs down to the Directors themselves are trying to see in what way this could be eradicated and telegrams could be made to reach the people in time. The same point has been made about the post-card which Shri Tiwari complained was posted in Lucknow on the 30th March but reached him in Delhi on the 7th April when it should have reached him the next day. I admit that these things happen. But if they will calculate the numbers that are being sent, considering the numbers that are being sent, I do not think we are as bad as we are represented to be. Trunk telephone calls in 1948-49 were 2,300 million. In 1959-60 they had risen to 3,800 million. Last year, 1960-61, there were 4,000 million calls. Therefore, hon. Members will realise that we are working against time. I am sure—and people have told me—that since the last budget, things are a little better than they were.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is something wrong with the figures. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members: Millions or lakhs?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I beg your pardon. They are in lakhs. The trunk telephone calls have risen from 5·4 lakhs to about 37·7 lakhs. Therefore you will see the difficulties under which we work. The telephone connections, from 120,000 in 1948-49, have risen to 4,24,000 in 1959-60 and 5,12,000 in 1960-61. Telegrams have risen from 27 lakhs to 40 lakhs last year; therefore, you will see, with the limited amount of equipment we have in our possession, in spite of all that we do, it is not easy to catch up with the demands that are growing so rapidly as they have done during the past years.

Our plan was to have 4,500 more post offices opened at the end of the second Plan. As it is, we have opened 5,795. It is a little over 1,290,

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over the Plan target for the second Five Year Plan. 20,000 more post offices have been brought to daily delivery. The percentage of this has risen from 35·8 to 39·3 during the period of one year.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not think it is in one year: 20,000 post offices opened in one year. There is something wrong.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is absolutely correct. Shri Naushir Bharucha has evidently not read the hand-out.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Is that 20,000 in one year or in five years.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Five Years.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Minister has said that 20,000 more post-offices have been brought to daily delivery system.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Not post-offices established, but old post-offices which were delivering, say, only three times a week, have been brought for daily delivery. Then, 200 lines have been replaced by speedier form of transport. 140 new telegraph offices have been opened during 1960-61. 83 new telephones exchanges have been established and 120 long distance public call offices were opened at various places. Co-axial cables were completed or renewed on the Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Lucknow route, and from Lucknow and Kanpur there is a direct dialling system as they will know. But it is not so easy to get it for long distances like Delhi-Bombay or Delhi-Calcutta, because the laying of co-axial cable is slow and cables are not produced as quickly as we want. As it is, the factory that we have at Rupnarainpur is only producing about half that we require and are able to consume. There is a proposal now to establish a second factory for cables.

Then there is also a proposal to establish a second factory for telephones, because we find that what is being manufactured by way of automatic telephones is not enough for the automatic telephone demands that are coming to us. Therefore, we have proposed that there should be a second telephone industries factory so that we could get more automatic telephone machines which can be put into the required places; everybody demands automatic telephones and I admit it is a better thing than the ordinary telephone we possess.

Many hon. Members have complained about the procedure of billing. All the trouble arose because all accounts were centralised in Delhi. We have now decentralised these offices and we are opening billing offices at almost all important centres, and I hope the billing system will improve. There have been complaints that people have been over-charged. I know and I have been making enquiries about this matter. Sometimes I find that they are correct. I am having it enquired into to see how it came about and to see that the difficulty does not arise for the public. If they know what their calls are—and some of them say that they keep accounts—and if they get a bill which differs from what they have got in their accounts, naturally they are dissatisfied and they complain. We are trying to see how this can be eradicated so that the bills furnished will be equivalent to what the subscribers might have kept an account of and they will know what the Bill exactly is.

Some hon. Members from Gujarat complained about not having a separate circle in Gujarat: It has now been decided, and I am able to tell hon. Members, that shortly a circle for Gujarat with the office of a Postmater-General will come into place, and the Posts and Telegraphs Board have already approved of it. We feel that every State, if it can have it, should have a postal department of its own so that they will know what the complaints of the people

are and they will be able to find out what necessarily each State requires. That is why our policy has been to try and see if we could have separate postal circles for each State as it is constituted today. The Kerala circle will also come in, with a Director, because, at present, it does not justify, according to us, a Postmaster-General, though we found that in the case of Mysore, they want it to be upgrade to Postmaster-Generalship, and that is also being done with regard to Mysore.

There is a complaint from Shri Radhelal Vyas—he is not here now—about the Madhya Pradesh circle. I am sorry it is not possible to have a Madhya Pradest Circle, because, with all the efforts that have been made by the Madhya Pradesh Government themselves, it has not been found possible for them to allot us any buildings where the new offices could function. I can tell Shri Radhelal Vyas that there are very fine buildings belonging to the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Nagpur which will go waste if that circle is abolished. And when you cannot get a place where you want to place the office, then it is much better for them to remain at Nagpur itself. But we are doing one thing to satisfy the demands of the people. We are separating Madhya Pradesh from Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Director will only have to do with Rajasthan. Today, the people of Madhya Pradesh have got some of these offices attached to the directorate at Rajasthan in Jaipur, and some parts of the directorate are attached to the Postmaster-General at Nagpur. In order to see that only one officer need be there for the Madhya Pradesh people to be able to deal with, we are transferring all these to the Nagpur circle so that, to a certain extent, what was complained of by Shri Radhelal Vyas is really met and he could be satisfied. So, now they will have only one circle to deal with, because the State Government and the people, if they have any complaint, need deal with only one circle.

As far as the Tuticorin and Mangalore ports are concerned—as usual there has been quite a lot of agitation and a lot of demands from people outside—I can assure them that both are included in the third Plan.

13 hrs.

I would also like to tell hon. Members that we have been recently elected to the International Maritime Organisation which deals with shipping. You will find that we are finding a place in the world organisation with regard to shipping which shows that our shipping interests are being taken care of because this is an organisation which deals with the idea of traffic etc. What is more we have been taken into the Conference which is, among the Commonwealth countries, dealing in shipping and we have been allowed to carry 40 per cent. of the traffic to the European ports by our shipping. As it is, we are carrying only 36 per cent. and, therefore, it is rather an advantageous position that we have been able to get the Conference people to agree to a percentage higher than what we are carrying at the present moment.

Well, Sir, I think, I have almost dealt with most of the points that were made and I once again want to thank the hon. Members for the kind cooperation they have given during the last year. Finally, Sir, I would like to pay a complaint to my officers who have worked under very difficult circumstances, who have done the best they could and, I am sure, they will try to eradicate the faults that may be there.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): What about tourism?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That has already been answered. The hon. Member was not present here.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already dealt with tourism when my hon. friend was not present here.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Sir, I just want to put one question. The hon.

[Shri A. M. Tariq]

Minister was kind enough to tell us that they are spending only 3 per cent. of what we are getting in the form of foreign exchange. It is not a question of only 3 per cent. There is Air India International. They have got their own budget. After all, these 14 crores of rupees are not for the tourist publicity. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister if we can save some money, and whether he is going to have an enquiry committee which can advise the Government to save some money.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The money which is earned from tourism itself goes into the account of the Air India International. Same thing in the case of the Indian Airlines Corporation also.

Shri Goray (Poona): We have raised certain points which are not covered at all by the hon. Minister's reply. For instance....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other two Ministers tried to deal with the points that had been made by the hon. Members who spoke earlier.

Shri Goray: There was one point about the recognition of the union which all of us raised here. I would be very much happy if the hon. Minister says something about it. There are so many other points.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I think, I have broadly dealt with the question of Union. It is not entirely in my hands. It is in the hands of the Home department and the Labour department and there is the decision of the Government as a whole that these unions should be de-recognised till we find some other alternative for it and that is being worked out in the Labour department.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I had made out a point regarding the grievances of the scheduled castes employees of the Ministry. I am sorry to say that no Minister has touched that point.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: With regard to the point raised by the hon. Member, I am having it looked into. I am not able to say anything definite to him at the present moment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I requir- to put any cut motions separately? I find no hon. Member wants me to do so. Therefore, I shall put all the cut motions together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 86 to 96 and 133 to 137 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications."

The motion was adopted

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 87—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,68,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 88—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 89—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 90—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Light-houses and Light-ships'."

DEMAND No. 91—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 92—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 93—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 94—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 95—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,97,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 96—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,25,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,69,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraps (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,48,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,30,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

13.05 hrs.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. As usual, the time-limit of 15 minutes will be there except in the case of spokesman of the various Groups.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved: moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,10,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,44,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussions on these demands assume a particular significance this year as it happens to be the first year of our Third Plan. The chapter on 'Industries and Minerals' in the *Draft Outline* of the Third Plan begins thus:

"The industrial plan for the period 1961—66 has to be governed by the over-riding need to lay the foundations for rapid industrialisation over the next 15 years, if long term objectives in regard to national income and employment are to be achieved."

Therefore, it is imperative that we should find out what is the exact state of our industries at present, whether we have been able to build a solid foundation.

Sir, in the recent years, I agree, there have been some welcome features which have done some good to

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

the industrial economy of our country. We appreciate the steps taken by the Government in these respects, in so far as they go, especially the emphasis which has been rightly placed on the heavy industries, the enlargement of the public sector, trends of increasing production, a little diversification in foreign trade and also the increasing activities of the State Trading Corporations. But, I am afraid, these measures are incommensurate with the needs of our country and the reason which I attribute to this is that in our industries and our trade the Government have, by their continuous action, allowed certain vested interests to grow into the position of monopolies. And this is also a danger which has been warned against in the *Draft Outline* of the Plan. Therefore, today I want to confine myself to this point because to me it appears to be more important than the other points.

It is well that we remember the Directive Principles of the Constitution in this regard, because we seem to forget them quite often. In the Constitution, as you know, Article 39(b) says:

> "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;"

and Article 39(c) says:

> "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;".

I put this simple question: has the Government by its activities been responsible for bringing a condition which will warrant a conclusion that the Government have been trying their best to see that economic power does not get concentrated? And the answer which I find is, 'No'. That is because we know that these Directive Principles cannot be enforced in a court of law. But, nevertheless, these are the principles that the Government are bound to follow in the governance of the country and my charge is that the Government have not cared to adhere to the Directive Principles in the Constitution. We know that monopolies in our economy still hold the same position which they held. New monopolies have been created, no doubt, in our industries. We know that the installed capacity is not being utilised in several cases. The percentage of non-utilisation might differ from, say, 15 per cent to almost 75 per cent or 80 per cent. I do not want to go into the details. The lists are all before us. But the fact is that even the Estimates Committee had to make an observation about the grant of new licences to the monopolists themselves.

The Estimates Committee report which was presented only yesterday or the day before, after giving the details and the *modus operandi* by which firms in a monopolistic position manage to get new licences although their capacity has not been fulfilled, observes:

> "Something more concrete and positive should be done than hitherto, which admittedly has not been attempted."

In the same page, the Committee say:

> "Meanwhile, the Committee would suggest that a survey of holdings in the industrial field by the various groups of industries and business houses may be undertaken, if not already done."

That is again the question I would like to ask. In spite of there being so many reports, from none of the reports do we get an idea as to the holdings of these monopoly interests in particular industries. I have tried my best and in vain to find out which group holds how much percentage of the industry or means of production.

We know in some cases there are rough calculations. We also know that in certain industries where monopolies existed even from 1950 or 1948 and additional capacities have been licensed to a large extent, such additional licences have been given with a preference to those who operate the monopolies. Take cement, for example. Shri Manubhai Shah is smiling and probably laughing, but I can tell him that 50 per cent of cement production in India today is controlled by that group of capitalists who in cement industry will be known as the Associated Cement Company. They are not in the cement industry alone. The Associated Cement Company today controls 50 per cent of the production of cement as it did in 1952.

The Sahu-Jain group controls today 20 per cent of the entire cement production of India, as it did in 1952 or 1953, although additional capacity has been licensed for the manufacture of several lakhs of tons of cement. Therefore, on the one hand we find that even the existing capacities are not utilised to the full. If they are utilised in full, there is greater scope for additional employment, additional production and some advantages to the consumer also. But even when they do not use this capacity, fresh licences are given. The reason given, is, these people could not utilise the existing capacity in full because they could not get enough raw materials, imported or indigenous. Whatever the reasons, we are not worried about it. But the fact remains that monopoly interests, like the ones I mentioned, are not allowed to grow merely by omissions, but by definite acts of commission on the part of Government, to help maintain their monoplies.

I shall deal with four or five industries in detail to drive home my point. We all know that WIMCO still have a monopoly in match industry, though we may not know the percentage of control. Lever Brothers still maintain their hold on the soap and hydrogenated oil industries. The Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company has a large controlling interest in the production of welding gases and industrial gases. The Imperial Chemical Industries have a definite monopoly over certain chemicals, though not all. The Binanis and Kamanis control the bulk of production of non-ferrous metals, which are essential. The Metal Box Company and the Indian Tinplate Company are also in monopolistic positions.

This is not in one region alone. If you go to the south, a place which I know better, a company called Parry and Company controls five sugar mills. It has a distillery and huge fertilizer plant etc. and it functions as agents for several firms. The Simpson and Company controls 40 or 50 concerns. All these are certainly monopolists. I do not know the percentage of control of any particular industry, because that is not given in any Government publication.

I may agree with the figure given in the report that industrial production now stands with an index of 170·4, we cannot claim to have reached the stage of super-abudance so far as any commodity is concerned. Let alone that; we are not producing enough even for our demands, even in one item. This is reflected also in the prices.

When there is an increase in industrial production in a planned economy, it is natural for anyone of us to expect that labour which produces the goods will get more and the consumer for whom it is produced will be able to get more goods at lesser prices. But what do we find? Although the index of industrial production has reached figure of 170·4 we find that the worker who returns to capital for every rupee, Rs. 3·39, does not get the fair deal which ought to be his. The consumer has to pay an increasing price for almost every commodity.

But there is one thing. The increased production has meant for the

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capital something which none of us expected, because we find on an analysis of industrial profits, that when labour does not get a proper share, to which I will come later, the net profits after taxation has recorded amazing figures. You can expect a normal profit of 10 or 15 per cent, but in the case of some industries, taking the index as 1950—100, the index of profits has touched 508 in jute textiles, 602 in silk and woollen textiles, 398 in the engineering industry, 222 in paper and even in electricity it is 205. In chemicals it is 226. Therefore, the advantage of increased production has been solely labour has not been rewarded duly to the capitalists of this country and for the increase in production.

This makes it necessary for me to take the case of certain specified industries and give figures. I would like the Minister who is going to reply to correct me if I am wrong I have taken all the figures from the *Census of Manufacturers*, 1958 and prepared a statement. I do not have time to read the whole statement. I will read only some extracts. I have chosen five industries. Taking sugar, from 1951 to 1958, the value added by manufacture increased from Rs. 22·9 crores to Rs. 36·3 crores, i.e., over 50 per cent, but the total wage bills increased only by 22 per cent. The net profits index reached 201:2. Employees, other than labour, increased their emoluments by 40 per cent. Wages calculated as percentage of the value added went down from 27 to 22½ per cent.

In the cement industry, from 1951 to 1958, value added by manufacture rose from Rs. 7·23 crores to Rs. 12 crores; i.e., well over 50 per cent. Wage bills increased by 38 per cent. The wage bills are classified as workers' and non-workers' bills. Non-workers' bills went up by 135 per cent. But share of workers' wages rose only from 22½ to 25 per cent.

In the chemical industry, from 1951 to 1958, value added by manufacture jumped up from Rs. 14·4 crores to Rs. 37·5 crores i.e., over 250 per cent Workers' wage bills rose by 75 per cent, non-workers' by 150 per cent. and profit index jumbed from a mere 11 to 226. The share of wages declined from 21½ to 15½ per cent. This is almost the case with non-ferrous metals also. In non-ferrous metals, value added rose from Rs. 5·3 crores to Rs. 11·6 crores; i.e., more than 50 per cent. Wage bills increased only by 32 per cent, while non-workers' bills rose by 71 per cent. The percentage of wages on the value produced went down from 37 to 22 per cent. This is amazing.

In the engineering industry, on which Government seem to have much hope, the value rose from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 62 crores; quite good, it is over 100 per cent. But profits also rose from an index of 109 to 398 and the share of wages increased only from 20 to 30 per cent. It is necessary, for us, therefore, to assess the position of the monopolists. It is good to see that there is increased production in the industries, but to whose advantage? That is the question I ask.

Sir, I was saying that in the cement industry the monopoly still continues as it does in others and additional licences have been given to A.C.C. along with others. It is surprising that the Chairman of the A.C.C., Mr. Khatau, at the annual general meeting held on 20th January, 1961, stated that the new cement factory sanctioned to be built at Durg in Madhya Pradesh was kept in abeyance because there was a glut in the cement market. Sir, we all know the value of cement in construction, and some of us do require cement. I have never known a time since the war when cement was in glut.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, the hon. Member need not express any surprise. This House had been concerned for two long years, we had to close down almost 20 per cent. production in most

of the cement factories during the year 1958-59.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You do not say there is glut when there is no buyer or when the goods are in stock, unsold.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There was a real glut.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But what is the price of cement? Tht glut is such that when we want to export our cement we have to subsidise the A.C.C. and other manufacturers. The cost of production in India as inflated and shown by the manufacturers is such that we have no entry into the world market unless Government subsidises to a certain extent. We know that the raw material is the cheapest, the labour is the cheapest, and yet it is impossible for us to export cement unless the Government rushes to their aid with subsidies. Where is the glut? Let Shri Shah come with me. I am prepared to take him this evening to the market in Delhi and get him cement from the black market. I can give that challenge. If he has time let him come with me.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Today the situation is different. He was saying that there was no glut since war. I just reminded him of the facts.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There might have been some accumulation, but the prices were fantastic. I am referring to a speech delivered by Mr. Khatau on 20th January, 1961. I am not referring to a speech delivered by Mr. Khatau some five years ago. The licence was given for a factory to be started by them at Durg in Madhya Pradesh. Mr. Khatau says that it did not come into existence because there was a glut in cement. They wanted some foreign exchange. He assured the general meeting that as Government had given high priority for import they will now go along with it. That is the way in which the monopolists operate.

Sir, strict controls ought to be exercised against the growth of monopolists. When the Company Law was discussed in this House in 1954-55 we pointed out certain necessary changes. They had absolutely no effect. What have you done? You have restricted by certain provisions the number of directorships which a person can hold. You have also made a provision that a particular managing agency can manage only a certain number of companies. We insisted at that time that there should be a limit on the entire capital of managed companies which could be managed. That suggestion was thrown out. What is the position today by a Managing Agency? The position now is that although the managing agencies in terms of the number of companies managed by them have conformed to the limitations prescribed by the Act the volume of money which they control and the volume of production which they control has never been reduced. Yesterday, Shri Morarka—I do not find him here now—told me that if the Company Law says that a particular person can hold only 20 directorships there were other methods to control a company and that was by acquisition of shares in private names. We know that this also can be done.

Even apart from that, what is the list that we have. With all the amendments made to the Company Law we find that the means of production which ought to subserve the best interests of the community according to the Constitution have come to this stage that an analysis of ten of the top managing agencies starting from Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.,—I do not have time to read the names of all of them—and ending with Shaw Wallace for 1958-59 shows that ten of these companies manage 208 companies as on 31st March, 1959, and the total paid up capital of these 208 managed companies aggregate to a very small sum of Rs. 54·7 crores. I asked a question year before last, if I remember correctly, as to what was the total turn over of the Birla group. The Minister answered that the total turn over of the Birla group minus their operations in the stock market

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was again a very small sum of Rs. 80 crores.

I want to know what is the position today of these monopolies. The Minister has a Company Law Administration under him. I believe, though these figures are not going to be different they are nevertheless available. I want to know what is the total capital controlled by the industrial houses of the Tatas, Birlas and the Dalmias—these are undoubtedly there among the monopolies—and others in the first ten.

Again, from an analysis of 100 big companies given in the study of Corporate Sector made by the Research and Statistics Division of the Company Law Administration, I find that five or six companies belong to Tatas, the Birlas have concerns like the Kesoram textiles and Hindustan Motors, the Dalmias have other companies, whereas the Government has only four or five like the Hindustan Machine Tools. What is the present position? How much of capital is controlled by them? I remember, one of the visiting European economists wrote in a recent issue of the *Economist* (London), his study revealed that certain dynasties—that is the word he has used—have got entrenched in Indian Industry and Commerce. He has said that they do not have much of public confidence, they have mixed interests and mixed results and they are interested in mercantile industry, finance, industry and commerce stock and other things.

My point is, it is because Government have allowed their continuous policy of issuing new licences and conferring favours that these monopolies have grown up into a big stature. As a matter of fact, I cannot think of anything less except to say that these monopoly interests, these vested interests in our industry have assumed the position which a carcinoma has in a human body. The cancer is so malignant that unless we remove it without any mercy there is no future for our country and the industrial foundation of our country could not be made as solid as it ought to be and as is envisaged in our Plans.

I shall deal with one more small point before I resume my seat. It has much bearing on the point about which I have been saying so far. I would request the Minister to take this House into confidence and give us the figures, becauce it is impossible, however much we make our Reference and Research Branch work, to get any idea about the control exercised by any group. We know as a matter of fact that monopolies thrive, they are allowed to thrive and they thrive to the very serious detriment of our economy. In the publications these figures must be given. I would also snggest one thing. In Britain there is, what is called, the Commission on the Monopolies. I think, if my memory does not fail me, by Act 40 of 1948, the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Act passed by Parliament, a Commission has been appointed and reference can be made to them for investigating into the affairs of any company. I also remember having read a report of this Commission about a company functioning in the United Kingdom and also in India—the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co.—where the enquiry by the Commision revealed that the British Oxygen and Acetylene Co., which also has a monopolistic position so far as gas is connames and the enquiry rexealed that with other companies under different names and the enquiry revtaled that the controlling shares of all these companies were with the British Oxygen Co. We do not know how it operates here.

We are all keen to know only this. The Government should take us into confidence and tell us which industrial house or dynasty, whatever it may be, has any controlling share. We cannot for that matter analyse all the 2000 companies. It is impossible. But these well known houses, these well known industrial empires, peo-

ple whom we know to be worth nothing and who are making a big industrial empire in the course of 30 or 40 years, at least can be looked into and the information given. I am sure the hon. Minister can give the details because he has the Company Law Administration under him which from the reports published seems to be rather efficient. They must have all these figures. It is only a question of taking us into confidence and divulging the figures. I hope when the Minister replies he will inform us about it.

Sir, I would resume my seat with one last request. I hear that the Government—this has no connection with the point that I have raised—is fixing the location of the second heavy electrical plant. The hon. Minister who is new may not know that the Members of Parliament from Kerala have addressed a letter jointly to the Minister, for which I do not think we have received a reply yet—probably Government may take some time—but I say, judging from any consideration, whether it is regional, or lack of development, or convenience of port or anything, although I do not claim to have seen all the technical data and all that, as these are matters which can be subject to little adjustments here and there, Government must take a decision to give that factory to Kerala, and if that decision is not taken, all of us will have to resort to some other step to lodge our protest because, in so far as our State is concerned, it is a question of life and death. Once again, I request the hon. Minister to give us the information which we require.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): My hon. friend, Shri Nayar, has spoken about the monopolists in the industrial field. I want to confine my observations to the problems of export trade primarily, and, before that, I want to say a few words on the public sector undertakings.

On public sector undertakings I want to say three things. Firstly, there is the question of capital structure, public sector undertakings, and, thirdly, their accountability to Parliament. I will not dilate on this issue, because this matter is under the consideration of Government and both the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister have stated that Government are considering this problem. But I would like to know whether they have come to any conclusion.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Without any loss of time I can assure this House that as soon as Government or the Cabinet comes to a conclusion I shall lay a statement about the policy on the Table of the House.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The second point is about the contribution made by the public sector undertakings to the Government revenues. There is a statement in the explanatory memorandum on the Central budget, Annexure 17, and at says that the return has been of the order of 0·51 per cent. of the Government investments. This point was raised during the debate last year also and the hon. Minister for Industry replied to that in anger last time: "show us any company where the return has been low. After all, Government circulate the annual reports of these undertakings. If there is any difficulty, it might be pointed out to us." The hon. Finance Minister stated in the other House that all companies are not commercial companies and, therefore, no comparison with private industry can be made. I should like to know which are the commercial concerns, how many of them there are, what is the investment in the commercial concerns and what are their returns.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): He is a very thorough student of economics. Has he not looked into the full explanation given for the whole thing?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Where?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Also, quite a number of companies are yet

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

to go into production. You have to wait for some time. He was referring to the return of .05 per cent.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The hon. Member may refer himself—he is also a very thorough student—to the publication which has been circulated by the hon. Finance Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the difficulty; both the hon. Members are very thorough students.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Some do not pass the examinations; they fail.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I find from the statement in the explanatory memorandum that there are about 5 departmentally—run concerns and about 67 or 68 autonomous bodies and Government companies, out of which 4 departmentally—run concerns and 23 autonomous and Government companies are administered by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. I do not know what is happening to the other Government concerns. We are concerned not only with the concerns which are administered by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, but all the public sector undertakings. Therefore, in the third place, I should like that the Government should take some step so that all the public sector undertakings may be brought under one Departmental control so that we shall know as to what is happening. Now they are scattered over the different departments of the Government. It may be that the industries under the Defence Ministry cannot be brought under this category. But the other commercial concerns should be brought under the control of one single department. I would also suggest that that department should be under the charge of a separate Ministry. We have been hearing about industrial empires in the private sector. But if we take all the industrial undertakings under the Government together, that will be an empire much bigger than the private industrial empires.

Each private industrial house which is an empire has, in addition to many executives and managers, a man of the calibre of a Birla or a Tata or a Jain at the head of that concern. In the case of Government, it is one Minister who is looking after the undertakings apart from many other subject. I do not think that is a happy position. There should be one Minister in charge of all the government concerns.

Before I come to export, I want to mention in passing another point. I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the comments made by the Estimates Committee in their 122nd report on the working of the NIDC. The Estimates Committee says that the NIDC has not served one of its primary objectives and that it is more financing than a developing agency. Government should consider whether it should have a separate existence. I place the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in the same category. Why it has been set up, and set up under the administrative control of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is something which I cannot understand. This should come under the Finance Ministry. Since these are financial institutions, they should come under the Finance Ministry. There seems to be some confusion, at least in my mind, as to how different institutions of the same nature are administered by different departments of the Government.

Further, the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has been set up at a time when the Rehabilitation Minister says that he is going to wind up the Ministry. In the course of one year, the Rehabilitation Department will be wound up. Then what will happen to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation? Will it continue? Why cannot there be one institution for the provision of long-term finance, as there is in the case of short-term finance? There is the Reserve Bank which does many things, including supplying agricultural finance, financing of small industries, of course not by

the Reserve Bank directly but through agricultural co-operatives or through the State Bank, and many other functions. So, the Industrial Finance Corporation might be utilized for channelling long-term finance.

Now, I come to the question of exports. The position with regard to exports is not satisfactory. I am sure the Minister in charge of it, whoever he is, knows it. During the Second Plan period, the export on an average was a little less than Rs. 615 crores per year. The export during the year 1960 shows an improvement of about Rs. 14 crores over 1959. But there is no cause for satisfaction, because the increase was due to increase in prices, whereas the quantity exported has gone down, which is a serious matter. We should not be satisfied. After all, only prices have increased. Now, what is our requirement? Even if we do not take the question of developmental imports, into consideration, our requirements of exports would be of the order, according to my calculation, of about Rs. 700 crores—Rs. 500 crores for maintenance, Rs. 100 crores for servicing of foreign loans, unless, of course, (a) we can get fresh loans, or (b) can get extended time for payment, and about Rs. 60 crores or 70 crores for meeting deferred payment in the private sector. There is also the question of interest that has to be paid and capital that will be repatriated. So, all told, it will come to about Rs. 700 crores. The estimates of our exports during the Third Plan according to the Planning Commission is of the order of Rs. 690 crores per year. So, what is the prospect of reaching the figure of Rs. 690 crores or 700 crores?

Coming to the question of exports, besides West Germany, all other countries are faced with difficulties. It is not as if we alone are facing difficulties. The international market is becoming more and more competitive and we have additional difficulties in the fact that there is the European Common Market Scheme. Africa seems to be integrated to the Common Market and gets special developmental aids. South America seems to be integrated to the American Market and gets special facilities. We have not got any empires and we have no colonies which will help us.

Then, our costs are also higher. We have disadvantage in our transport and freight rates because we are further apart than many countries outside of Japan from international markets.

How should this problem be met? The problem has two aspects. One is the immediate aspect and the other is the long-term aspect. About the immediate aspect, of course, we must try to improve our position and for that, various suggestions are made. Export promotion councils have been set up. Many export facilities are given. Concessions are given. Drawbacks rae given. But still exports have not increased. There has been a proposal made by the erstwhile hon. Minister of Industries and Commerce that private industrialists must export even at the cost of some loss, say, 10 per cent, of their production. That may be good. That may be accepted as a temporary measure but that cannot work as a long period solution because if we are priced out that will not serve as a real solution. Therefore we have to see to the long-term aspect of the problem.

About the long-term problem, it is a question of two things appearing to merit consideration. The first thing is research about export markets. Where can our commodities find a market? That has to be taken in hand. Then who will do it? Private enterprise will not do it. Government has to take it up. I think Government can do no better than utilise the State Trading Corporation for that purpose, that is, for undertaking export research and find out where the possibilities for developing exports in various markets are. They should also establish industrial museums in different parts of the world so that other countries may know what our commodities are and what can be given to them. If the State Trading Corporation takes up this work, it will be

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a labour of love. There will be no profit and Parliament must be ready to give money to the State Trading Corporation even if there should be any loss because it is developing export markets which will help the country in the long run.

In this connection, I should like to know what the functions of the State Trading Corporation are. They are not very clear although they have been stated many times, whether they are for expanding some items of our export trade in the commodities which we are now exporting or for finding new markets. Here also there are two problems. One is the retention of present exports and the other is the promotion of our new commodities. As everybody knows, about 45 per cent of our exports are accounted for by three commodities, namely, jute, cloth and tea. If we add minerals and metals, the percentage will be over 50 per cent. That is a very unfortunate position. It is a very vulnerable position. We must try to diversify our markets. That means that we must try to find out new markets. I find every day questions in Parliament being asked as to why our export trade in cloth has gone down. It will go down. The export of British piecegoods had gone down. We cannot have the traditional markets all the time because as the developing countries come up, they first try to produce consumer goods. We shall be losing consumer goods and goods produced by light industries in those countries. For some time we may have these advantages and we shall try to take advantage of this facility but in the long run we must be prepared for this fact that in our traditional markets we shall lose some of the present position. That has to be made up by other commodities. Therefore more efforts for promoting new exports are needed now.

When we try to survey what the possibilities are, we find that in the world export trade there are five or six categories. In three or four categories I feel we shall have no chance whatsoever. For example, in machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, minerals, fuels, oils we shall have no chance of exporting. This constitutes about 40 or 50 per cent of world exports. Then there are manufactures. I think we shall have very little chance of developing our manufactures for export markets in competition with, say, the European countries, America or Japan. The only field I find is in regard to a few items, that is, food, drinks, tobacco.....

An Hon. Member: There is prohibition.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Prohibition is not there outside.

These items are beverage, tobacco, food materials including animal and vegetable oils and fat but excluding fuel. These constitute about 35 to 40 per cent of world exports. We can make some efforts there to increase our exports. I think the field where we have the most chance is in regard to food industries, that is, processed food industries and so forth. So I think that some effort should be made in this direction.

I should like to know from the hon. Minister in charge as to what are the directions in which he expects that our exports can increase. Does he expect that we shall have a very large amount of manufactured exports? Of course, we are all proud that our engineering industries have increased their exports, but will increase by a few crores of rupees more, maybe, Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores. But that does not solve the problem. That is good. We must try to get that, but we must have sizeable exports of the order of Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 60 crores or Rs. 100 crores. Then only we can be sure. Unless this problem is solved, our future is really very dark both in regard to the implementation of the Plan and maintaining

our day-to-day requirements because so long as we cannot increase our exports we must depend upon foreign countries for aid for our Plan efforts. For the two Plans we have depended upon that and probably should do so for the Third Plan and probably for the Fourth Plan also. But shall we be able to depend upon foreign countries for aid for eternity? Therefore, more attention should be devoted to this question. I should like to have an answer from the hon. Minister in charge as to how he considers that this problem shall be tackled.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in dealing with this Ministry I should first say that this is not really one ministry. Previously the subjects belonging to this Ministry used to form part of our different Ministries. Commerce was a separate item. Industry was a separate item. Public sector industries were also under a separate Ministry. Company Law was also separate. This has become almost an unmanageable thing not only for the hon. Ministers or the Ministry but, I think, also for this House to consider.

In its annual report of 370 pages I find that there is hardly any mention of the commerce side of this Ministry. There is one chapter of about 13 or 14 pages on foreign trade. That is the only thing that we can find in this report about the commerce section of this Ministry. Similarly, for the public sector industries also there is very scrappy mention. So I suggest that if the Ministry is not divided, at least there should be different departments and the annual reports should be divided into different parts just as it is done in the case of the Transport and Communications Ministry and the Food and Agriculture Ministry. They supply different reports for food and for agriculture. Similarly, for transport and for posts and telegraphs they supply two different reports. Similarly, this Ministry should at least come before this House with different reports on the different departments of this Ministry.

Then I shall say about the working of this Ministry. It will be admitted that India has made immense industrial progress during the last few years. There is no denying that our industrial development has not only been of the traditional type but there has been a diversified type of industrial development and opening up of new fields in industry and also new underdeveloped areas in the country. So, from that point of view the achievement of this department and of the Government in this respect will surely be considered commendable. But, Sir, development in industry or economy should be taken as a means to an end. This development must have certain social ends. What are the social ends which we have in view in this development? The social end has been put in our Constitution as also in the industrial policy resolution and in some other resolutions passed by this House. I can say broadly that the social purpose of our development works is to reduce the inequalities in income and to make our development broad-based, our industry broad-based and to see that the conditions and amenities of life and standard of living are ameliorated. Also, one of the main purposes of our industrial development or economic policy is that there should be decentralisation of the economic forces and productive resources of the country. From that point of view, I think we are not moving towards the implementation of that policy.

I generally would not like to refer to anything mentioned in the Estimates Committee, because I am sure the Government or the Ministry will consider every report of the Estimates Committee and every recommendation of the Estimates Committee will receive their due consideration. Still, I would like to mention in this connection, the report submitted to this House only two days ago regarding the Development Wing of this Ministry. It has been stated

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that Government should see that their own policy is implemented.

The Committee says:

> "The Committee consider that Government should take all positive steps necessary to give effect to their own policy of broad-basing the industrial sector on the lines suggested therein. Meanwhile the Committee suggests that a survey of holdings in the industrial field by the various groups of industries and business houses may be undertaken, if not already done."

Sir, in this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain revelations made in three issues of November and December of a Bombay journal—Economic Weekly. I am surprised that Mr. Nayar has not mentioned that document. I think that document must have attracted the attention of the Ministry. It is is really a painful reading to see that certain houses have been controlling certain empires, or more than empires, and the entire economy of the country, if this tendency is allowed to go, will be under the stranglehold of certain big industralists. The economic policy of the Government will be frustrated if this tendency is not checked. So I hope the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee on the Development Wing would be given due consideration and a survey will be made on the holdings of the different industrial houses on the industry and commercial concerns of this country.

In this connection I should say that even the industrial estates which are supposed to sponsor medium-size or small-scale industries are also to a certain extent going to the big capitalists. These industrial estates were really intended to help the low or medium income people who cannot take much risk and who have not the necessary know-how and technical knowledge; and yet I find—I think the Minister himself will admit—that in most of the cases the advantage has been taken by big capitalists and the really middle-class or low-income group people have not been able to take much advantage of that offer also.

In this connection I would like to refer to the activities of the financing organisations of Government, like the NIDC, RIC, IFC and so many others. I do not know why different organisations have been set up for lending moneys for setting up industries. There should be only one organisation. But if there are more organisations they should be on the basis of category or size of industries.. Some of them may be for big industries; some for smaller industries and some may be for middle-sized industries. For the middle-sized and small industries, we have State Finance Corporations. In this connection, I would like to refer to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. It has said that the NIDC has not been fulfilling the purpose for which it was established. Its main purpose was to promote industries, but now it has become just a loan-giving organisation. For that purpose I think the IFC is good enough. I do not know why there should be this duplication of overhead charges and duplication of establishments for running parallel organisations under two different Ministries.

Sir, I am sorry to say that sometimes this duplication is due to the personal ambitions of the Ministries. The NIDC may have an origin like that. The Industrial Finance Corporation may have been under one Ministry. A certain Minister or Ministry may think that that Ministry also should have a similar organisation. This attitude should not be allowed to continue. I think all these things should be rationalised and there should be a rationalised

policy about the working of these financing organisations. I feel these financing organisations should really devote their resources and technical knowhow for promoting industries. In this connection, I particularly want the hon. Minister to see that the newly started Rehabilitation Industries Corporation may not be turned into just a loan-giving organisation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: RFA.

Shri A. C. Guha: The RFA is now wound up. This is the new form of RFA—it has come out of the ashes of the Phoenix—the R F. A. There is enough scope for starting new small-scale industries in the rehabilitation areas and the R F C should devote its energies only to this, and not give loans to industrialists or industries situated in Calcutta and some big cities. Its sole purpose should be to initiate and promote small scale industries, cottage industries, within the rehabilitation area where refugees can be engaged.

Then, Sir, I come to the National Industrial Developmnt Corporation. A few years ago I raised certain points about the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation. I think similar allegations could also be levelled against the present tendency in the National Industrial Development Corporation. The report submitted to this House is meagre and scrappy. They should follow the pattern of report that is now being placed by the Industrial Finance Corporation. The report of the NIDC should be on the lines of the report of the IFC. The parties getting loans from the NIDC should also be mentioned, particularly if any of the parties are in any way associated with the management of the NIDC. It is a painful thing when we find that one of the parties that got over Rs. 110 crores loan from the NIDC was a member of the Board of NIDC. I do not say the investment is not sound. The investment is quite sound. Still it gives a colour, it gives a particular picture of the working of the NIDC.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Is it Rs. 1 crore and 10 lakhs? You said 110 crores.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, I am sorry; it is Rs. 110 lakhs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Member here whispers that today is the day of these errors! I do not say the investment is unsound. I know it is quite sound. Still it should not be said in respect of a Government sponsored institution that the members of the Board are getting benefits out of the funds of the institution. This has also been mentioned by the Estimates Commitee that the parties getting the loans might have been quite competent to get the loans from the usual channels, that is from banks or other sources. The NIDC should devote its funds for the promotion of industries and should help those who are not usually able to get loans and accommodation from the normal market or banking concerns. That should be the policy of this institution.

14 hrs.

Then, about the State Trading Corporation, I know that it has been doing good business and has also been giving some dividends to Government. But that is not the purpose for which the State Trading Corporation was formed. I agree in this respect with the observations of Shri Bimal Ghose that the State Trading Corporation is not just a commercial concern to earn some revenue. It has got a sort of monopoly in some commercial transactions for which it charges Commissions without doing much. So it is not very difficult to earn certain profits. But the real purpose of the Corporation should be to open new lines of export and open up new markets for the export of our commodities. I think there is a Research Section in the State Trading Corporation, and that Section should

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

devote its energies to find out what are the new markets and what are the new commodities, manufactured or minerals or semi-finished goods etc., which can be exported to those markets. That should be the main purpose of the Corporation, not just doing ordinary commercial business, as it is generally, doing at present.

About the Development Wing certain things have been mentioned. But I would endorse the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that there should be zonal offices of the Development Wing. Government should not encourage the tendency that everybody engaged in some item of commerce or industry should have to come to Delhi and flock the office of the Development Wing and do all sorts of things which may not be quite commendable. So if there are four or five zonal offices, I think this rush to Delhi will be lessened and there may be more speedy disposal of work and less opportunity of corruption in the business community as also in the Government administration. So I would suggest that the opening of zonal offices of the Development Wing should be considered by the Government.

About export, I think Shri Bimal Ghose has devoted most of his time on that subject. I would also like to say something about this in passing. One thing is, in spite of the high prices of some of our export commodities, the value of exports in the last six months of 1960 was Rs. 14 crores less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. That is a somewhat dismal feature of the export trade. For the Third Plan I think the draft or provisional estimate is that we should somehow find foreign exchange of Rs. 2,600 crores. I think after the increase in the total investment of the Third Plan this Rs. 2,600 crores may go up to anything like Rs. 3,000 crores. We shall have to repay our loans also; we cannot put off that evil day indefinitely. Some day we will have to repay our loans. So we must develop our own resources. The ambition of the Third Plan is that a self-sufficient or self-generating economy should be created. But unless we can have sufficient export commodities and sufficient export earnings, that ambition or aim of the Government cannot be fulfilled. So there should be a special endeavour for promoting our export. I should say that the present pattern of the drive for export is more or less in the normal course. There should be something more, a better drive and greater initiative in this matter. Without ignoring our traditional exports, we should try to develop new items of export.

It is really painful that even the exports of some of our traditional items have been going down, as for example textiles which was mentioned by my hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose. With regard to tea also, last year we had Rs. 6 crores less of export; and also in the case of jute goods. So far as jute goods are concerned, the value might not have gone down, but the quantity has surely gone down. As regards tea, I think the main difficulty is about the quality. Tea gardens are changing hands very rapidly and after they have changed hands the quality of tea has deteriorated and the gardens are not properly maintained. The circumstances in which the ownership or management of the tea gardens have been changing and the circumstances under which the tea gardens are being managed after such transfer are subject-matters, I think, for serious consideration. We have suffered both in quality and quantity.

In this connection, I would suggest to the Government to consider whether the tea gardens cannot be nationalised. Previously, I was not in favour of this proposal. Rather, I thought that tea gardens should not be nationalised. But the way in which the tea gardens are changing hands and the way in which after such transfer the tea gardens are being managed and the consequent reduction in quantity and deteriora-

tion in the quality of tea,—all these are serious matters for the Government to consider whether these should not be nationalised, so that our exports of tea may be maintained.

Then I should like to come to jute. It is an evil day that the Government decided that in regard to jute the Government policy would be guided on the advice of the Indian Jute Mills Association, known as IJMA in short—even from the time of the Korean boom, that has been the policy of the Government. During the last session, while piloting the Bill to amend the Forward Contracts Act in this House, the hon. Minister Shri Kanungo gave us the hope that the anomalies and speculations in the jute trade would be remedied, and on that expectation the House passed that Bill. But nothing has happened after that. The speculative tendencies in the jute market have gone on as before. I think within two or three months after the passing of that amendment, when the hon. Minister went to Calcutta to address a meeting of the forward market office bearers, he had to confess that nothing had been achieved after the passing of the amendment. After that, the Government have taken certain powers to themselves under the Essential Commodities Act. But there again, the Jute Controller has been asked to use those powers only in consultation with the IJMA. This sort of surrender of the initiative of the Government in the matter of their economic policy to an industrial body is rather dangerous and should not be encouraged by the House. The Jute Controller should not be put under the guidance and supervision of the IJMA. The Jute Controller should be given full initiative to take action himself.

Only one more point and I have done. About the public sector industries. I think in the Third Plan a certain amount, Rs. 450 crores, has been taken as the income from the public sector industries. But I find that out of Rs. 600 crores invested in the public sector industries, so long our return has only been Rs. 3 crores; that means 0·2 per cent. My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has protested that most of these industries have not come into production. I know that. But a large number of these industries were set up some six or seven years ago.

Under this Ministry, again, I think there is about Rs. 70 crores investment in the industries under the Ministry, and we have got a return of only Rs. 3 crores. There again, the returns have come mostly from the State Trading Corporation, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and Sindri Fertilizers. I know H. N. T. has been doing exceedingly well. In regard to Sindri the profit as also production have been going down, and it is apprehended that for the next two or three years, or for even a longer period, Sindri would not be as good as it was. Sindri requires a thorough examination and enquiry by the Government. It was a bad thing for Government to have allowed Sindri to go down that way which has been occupying a place of national pride.

That is all that I wish to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an announcement to be made. Some hon. Members desire that if the House has to sit longer, that is, after 6 P.M. then, they ought to be intimated in advance. Hon. Members would recollect that the hon. Speaker had declared that there would be a half-an-hour discussion today. Therefore, the House shall have to sit up to 6-30 p.m. today.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र (जलेसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे उद्योगों का उत्पादन पिछली दो योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप काफी बढ़ गया है। हमारा उत्पादन इन दो योजनाओं में ७० प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। बढ़ते हुए औद्योगीकरण का यह बड़ा अच्छा उदाहरण है।

१९५० में सम्पूर्ण उद्योगों में हमारी नामत पूंजी सात आठ सौ करोड़ रुपया थी।

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र]

दो योजनाओं के अन्दर यह पूंजी बढ़ कर २,७५५ करोड़ हो गई अर्थात् तिगुनी से भी अधिक । उद्योगों में लगी पूंजी की मात्रा योजनाओं के फलस्वरूप जितनी बढ़ी है, उस अनुपात में उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है । हमारी योजनायें अभी तक कैपिटल इंटेंसिव रही हैं, प्रोडक्शन इंटेंसिव नहीं । हमारा उत्पादन ७० प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और हमारा इन्वेस्टमेंट जो है वह तीन गुना से अधिक हो गया है ।

हमने उद्योगों की उन्नति के लिये इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलेपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन एक्ट बनाया ताकि सरकार इस देश में औद्योगिक प्रवृत्तियों को देश के हित में ठीक-ठीक झुकाव दे सके । ऐसे उद्योग हम कायम करें कि जिनकी देश को आवश्यकता है, जिनकी जरूरत का कच्चा माल देश में ही उपलब्ध हैं तथा जिनके द्वारा हमारे लोक-कल्याणकारी राज्य का उद्देश्य पूरा होता हो । उद्योगों का स्फुरण हो, उद्योगों का डिसपर्सल हो, एक जगह वे इकट्ठे न हो पायें तथा कुछ इनेगिने उद्योग-पतियों के हाथों में न रहने पायें और उनके हाथों में ही सारा हमारा धंधा न चला जाये, इसके लिए कानून में बड़े उद्योगों के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि उनको लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा । इसके लिए टैक्नीकल विशेषज्ञों को सलाहकारों के रूप में उद्योग मंत्रालय ने रखा हुआ है और एक डिवेलेपमेंट विंग कायम किया हुआ है, जिसमें वे काम करते हैं । इसमें प्रत्येक प्रकार के उद्योग के लिए अलग अलग विभाग हैं और उनमें अपने-अपने विषय के टैक्नीकल विशेषज्ञ हैं । वे हर एप्लीकेशन की, हर दरख्वास्त की जांच पड़ताल करते हैं और उनकी सिफारिशों पर उद्योगों को लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं । इस डिवेलेपमेंट विंग के द्वारा बहुत से नये-नये कारखाने अवश्य कायम हो गये हैं । परन्तु एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जोकि उसने सभा के सामने रखी है और जिसका जिक्र कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी किया है, डिवेलेपमेंट विंग के महकमों का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन करने के बाद कई त्रुटियां बताई हैं, उनमें से चन्द बातों की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार डिवेलेपमेंट विंग के द्वारा उद्योगों में कुछ बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-पतियों का इजारा होता जा रहा है, मोनोपोली होती जा रही है । इस बात का कोई लिहाज नहीं रखा जाता है कि लाइसेंस देते वक्त यह देखा जाये कि जिनके पास पहले से कितने कारखाने हैं उनको ही लाइसेंस न देकर उनको दिये जायें जिनके थोड़े या कोई कारखाने नहीं चल रहे हैं । बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों की ओर डिवेलेपमेंट विंग का अधिक झुकाव रहता है । रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि जो बड़े-बड़े अफसर डिवेलेपमेंट विंग में काम करते हैं वे बड़े उद्योगपतियों के यहां बड़ी-बड़ी तनख्वाहों पर बाद में नौकरी पा जाते हैं । डिवेलेपमेंट विंग की सिफारिश पर ही उद्योगों को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, कच्चे माल के परमिट दिये जाते हैं । इसलिए यह जो संस्था है, यह बहुत शक्तिशाली बन गई है । वह उद्योगपतियों को निहाल और मालामाल कर सकती है ।

वैसे डिवेलेपमेंट विंग का लघु उद्योगों से, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज से कोई ज्यादा ताल्लुक नहीं है । परन्तु इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के लिए टैक्नीकल जांच पड़ताल के लिए छोटे उद्योगों की दरख्वास्तें जब इस विंग के सामने जाती हैं तो डिवेलेपमेंट विंग का बरताव छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ अच्छा नहीं रहता है और वैसा बरताव उनके साथ नहीं किया जाता है जैसा बरताव बड़े उद्योगों के साथ किया जाता है ।

अब मैं एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । हमारी जितनी एम्प्लायंग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनमें जिस अनुपात में पूंजी बढ़ी है, उस अनुपात में एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं बढ़ा है । इकोनोमिक सर्वे की जो पुस्तिका हमको बजट के साथ मिली है उससे पता चलता है कि जो

हमारा लक्ष्य था ८० लाख नये लोगों को द्वितीय योजना में नया रोजगार देने का, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है और हम केवल ६० लाख लोगों को ही रोजगार दे पाये हैं । इसमें से अगर गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स, रेलवेज तथा अन्य सरकारी और अर्द्ध-सरकारी जो महकमे हैं और जिन्होंने ५० लाख लोगों को रोजगार दिया है, निकाल दिया जाये तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हमारे जितने भी नये उद्योग इन पांच सालों में खुले हैं, उनमें हम केवल १० लाख नये लोगों को ही रोजगार दे सके हैं जो बहुत कम है ।

हमारे छोटे उद्योग जो हैं, खादी उद्योग है, अन्य घरेलू उद्योग हैं उन्हीं के जरिये रोजगार का फैलाव हो सकता है और रोजगार आसानी से दिये जा सकते हैं और इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या को सुलझाया जा सकता है । अगर आप रिपोर्ट को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि अकेला खादी उद्योग जो है उसने पांच वर्ष में दस लाख नये लोगों को रोजगार दिया है और पूंजी उसमें केवल इस पांच साल के अन्दर सात आठ करोड़ से अधिक नहीं लगी है । सात आठ करोड़ की पूंजी से उसने कोई दस लाख लोगों को नया रोजगार दिया है । बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज में हमारी १६०० करोड़ की नई पूंजी लगी है और उनमें हम कुल दस लाख लोगों को ही रोजगार दे पाये हैं ।

हैंडलूम का उत्पादन भी, हमारे मंत्रालय के उद्योग से, उसके प्रयासों से काफी बढ़ा है । आजकल वह २०० करोड़ गज हो गया है । मिलों का कपड़े का उत्पादन ५०० करोड़ गज है और हैंडलूम का २०० करोड़ गज । इससे स्पष्ट है कि अगर हम हैंडलूम पर और ज्यादा जोर लगायें और उसको प्रोत्साहन दें तो उसको हम मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित कपड़े के परिमाण में ला सकते हैं । परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि हमने द्वितीय योजना में हैंडलूम का जो टारगेट रखा था, जो लक्ष्य रखा था, ७० करोड़ गज नया कपड़ा तैयार करना, वह हम पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं । १९५६ तक हम साढ़े चालीस करोड़ गज नया कपड़ा बना सके हैं हैंडलूम के द्वारा ।

घरेलू उद्योग जिन पर हम बहुत ज्यादा जोर देते हैं और जिन पर महात्मा गांधी ने खास ध्यान दिया था, खत्म होते जा रहे हैं । उनका जो रूप है वह बदलता जा रहा है । घरेलू उद्योग आज लघु उद्योगों का रूप लेते जा रहे हैं । महात्मा गांधी के शब्दों में घरेलू उद्योग वह उद्योग है जिसमें काम में आने वाले औजारों का मालिक वही होगा जो उसको चलाता है और जो अपने घर वालों की मदद से उस उद्योग को चला सकता हो । आज हम देखते हैं कि जो खादी उद्योग था और जो घरेलू उद्योग था वह भी लघु उद्योग में बदलता जा रहा है, वह भी स्माल इंडस्ट्री में बदलता जा रहा है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि लघु उद्योग जो हैं, वे कोई बुरी चीजें हैं । लघु उद्योगों में हमने बहुत बड़ी टेक्नीकल इम्प्रूवमेंट्स की हैं, उनको साइंटिफिक ढंग से चलाया जा रहा है और नई-नई खोजों का पूरा-पूरा इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है । उनसे प्राडक्शन भी बढ़ता है, माल भी अच्छा होता है, फिनिश भी अच्छा होता है । इन दोनों के बीच का जो भेद था वह मिटता जा रहा है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । यह अच्छी बात है । आज खादी का जो उत्पादन हो रहा है वह भी बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थाओं के द्वारा ज्यादा हो रहा है और छोटी छोटी संस्थाओं के द्वारा कम हो रहा है । ऐसी-ऐसी संस्थाओं द्वारा वह हो रहा है जिन में लाखों की पूंजी लगी हुई है, बड़ी-बड़ी विशालकाय मशीनें लगी हुई हैं, बायलर्ज लगे हुए हैं, कलेंडरिंग मशीनें लगी हुई हैं, डाइंग मशीनें लगी हुई हैं । एक तरह से वह भी एक बहुत अच्छे कारखाने का रूप लेती जा रही है परन्तु मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि इन बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थाओं में भी जो खादी उद्योग को चला रही हैं, अब शोषण की मात्रा बढ़ती जा रही है । सूत कात कर जब कत्तिनें लाती हैं तो उनको बहुत कम पैसा दिया जाता है । जहां उनका सूत १० या १२ नम्बर का होता है वहां उनको ७ नम्बर का ही पैसा दिया जाता है । वे बेचारी

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द]

असहाय हैं और मजदूर मात्र रह गयी है और जो पैसा उन्हें दिया जाता है, उनको लाचार होकर उससे ही लेना पड़ता है ।

14.20 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

घरेलू उद्योग लघु उद्योग का रूप लेते जा रहे है, यह मैंने बतलाया । यह अच्छी बात है कि रोजगार की समस्या को लघु उद्योग बड़े उद्योगों की अपेक्षा अधिक सुलझा सकते हैं । उन के द्वारा उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीकरण भी होता है । उनसे पूंजी कुछ आदमियों के हाथों में इकटठा होने से रुकती है, तथा साथ ही हम नये नये वैज्ञानिक तरीकों का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं ।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमारी सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों की प्रगति के लिये कितनी ही संस्थायें चलाई हुई हैं जिन के द्वारा उन को तरह-तरह के प्रोत्साहन आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में, टेकिनिकल मदद के रूप में और और तरीकों के रूप में सरकार की तरफ से दिये जा रहे हैं । इन प्रेरणाओं से प्रेरित होकर बहुत से नौजवान लोग, जिन में प्रायः शिक्षित लोग थे वे हर तरफ से आकर्षित हुए और उन्होंने जो कुछ उन की पूंजी थी उसे इकटठा कर उस में लगाया और बहुत से लघु उद्योग खड़े कर लिये । इस तरह से लघु उद्योगों की प्रगति पिछले सालों में बहुत अधिक हुई है ।

लघु उद्योगों में छोटे आदमी, छोटी पूंजी वाले, लग जाते हैं । उनको यह आशा रहती है कि सरकार की तरफ से, जैसा कि बताया जा रहा है, उनको मदद मिलेगी, उनको हर तरह से सहायता मिलेगी । लेकिन अपनी पूंजी को फंसा देने पर उनको पता चलता है, छोटे आन्ट्रप्रेनर्स को, कि जितनी मदद देने के वादे उनसे किये गये थे, वह आसानी से उनको नहीं मिल सकती । सरकार के एक दफ्तर के दूसरे दफ्तर और दूसरे दफ्तर से तीसरे दफ्तर, फिर तीसरे दफ्तर से स्थानीय सरकार, फिर स्थानीय सरकार से प्रादेशिक सरकार, प्रादेशिक सरकार से भारत सरकार और भारत सरकार से प्रादेशिक सरकार तक उनको चक्कर काटना पड़ता है, जिससे वे परेशान हो जाते हैं, इतने धक्के खाकर भी वे देखते हैं उनका कोई काम नहीं चलता, जितनी पूंजी उन्होंने खुद इकटठा की उससे काम नहीं चलता है, तो वे परेशान हो जाते हैं क्योंकि छोटी-छोटी सहूलियतों के लिये उनको एक दफ्तर से दूसरे दफ्तर तक चक्कर काटना पड़ता है ।

सरकारी अधिकारियों का बड़े उद्योगों के प्रति जो रुख रहता है मदद का वह रुख छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ नहीं रहता है । बड़े उद्योग जो हैं उनके पास पैसा होता है, वे सरकारी अफसरों से मेल मिलाप करने के लिये इस काम में जो निपुण आदमी होते हैं उन्हें बड़ी-बड़ी तन्ख्वाहें देकर अपने यहां रख लेते हैं और उनसे अपना काम करवा लेते हैं । छोटे उद्योगों के लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है । मैं लघु उद्योगों की दिक्कतों और परेशानियों को यहां पर इस दृष्टि से नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस देश के औद्योगीकरण में जो तेजी से प्रगति की है उसका मुझे आभास नहीं है । उद्योग मंत्रालय ने बहुत शानदार काम किया है और कर रहा है और वह हमारी बधाई का हकदार है । जहां यह देश कुछ वर्षों पहले छोटी-छोटी चीज के लिए विदेशों का मोहताज था वहां अब यह बड़ी से बड़ी चीज, यहां तक कि भारी-भारी बिजली की तथा और मशीन भी, अपने यहां तैयार कर रहा है । अब विदेशों से मंगाने के बजाय हमारे देश के कारखानों में बना हुआ तरह-तरह का माल हम प्रति वर्ष बाहर भेज रहे हैं । परन्तु हम चाहते है कि जो भी हमारी कमियां हैं जिन से हमारे उद्योग को धक्का लग रहा है उनको हम मंत्रालय के सामने प्रस्तुत करें ताकि हमारे सुयोग्य व लगनशील मंत्री उनको दूर करके हमारे लघु उद्योगों की प्रगति में चार चांद लगा दें ।

लघु उद्योगों का वास्ता प्रादेशिक सरकार और भारत सरकार दोनों से है । उस पर दोहरा नियंत्रण है, डबल हुकूमत है । भारत सरकार जिम्मेदारी प्रादेशिक सरकार पर डालती है और प्रादेशिक सरकार का कहना है कि हम क्या करें, भारत सरकार के हाथ में डेवेलपमेंट विंग है, इम्पोर्ट अधिकारी हैं और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है । सब चीजें उनको वहीं से मिलती हैं, अगर वह नहीं देते हैं तो हम लघु उद्योगों के लिये क्या कर सकते हैं । दिक्कत उनकी यह है कि जो चीज कच्चे माल के रूप में उत्पादन के काम आती हैं, जैसे अल्कोहल है, जिन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी है, उनको अगर बड़े मैनुफेक्चरर खरीदते हैं तो उनको एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छूट मिल जाती है, लेकिन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को अगर उसकी उत्पादन जरूरत होती है तो उनको छूट नहीं मिलती । यानी अगर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज वाले अल्कोहल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उनको एक्साइज ड्यूटी पूरी देनी पड़ती है जबकि बड़े उद्योग वाले अगर इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो वे उससे एग्जेम्प्ट हो जाते है ।

जो हमारी टीमें उद्योगों की स्टडी के लिये विदेशों को जाती हैं उनके लिये नेशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी कौंसिल बनी हुई है उसके द्वारा हर साल करीब-करीब किसी उद्योग की टीम बाहर जाती है । उसमें हम देखते है कि जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं उनका प्रतिनिधित्व नैशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी कौंसिल में ज्यादा है, छोटे उद्योगों का प्रतिनिधित्व उतना नहीं है । नतीजा यह होता है कि जितनी टीमें जाती हैं उनमें ज्यादातर बड़े पूंजीपति जाते हैं, बड़े उद्योगपति जाते हैं, छोटे उद्योगपति उनमें अपना स्थान नहीं पा सकते । बड़े उद्योगपति तो वैसे ही अपने खर्चे से जा सकते हैं । उनका सम्पर्क विदेशी उद्योगपतियों से काफी है । हमको छोटे उद्योग वालों को भेजना चाहिये, जिनको मौका नहीं मिल रहा है ।

इनकम टैक्स के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इनकम टैक्स भी हमारे लघु उद्योगों पर उतना ही है जितना कि बड़े उद्योगों पर । अगर किसी ने अपनी छोटी सी कम्पनी खोल ली है और उसमें प्राफिट १५ या २० हजार का होता है तो उसने जो पैसा उधार लिया है कम्पनी के वास्ते उसकी किस्तें भी उसमें से देनी पड़ती है । जब वह देखता है कि उसके प्राफिट में से आधे के करीब इनकम टैक्स वाले ले जाते हैं और जो थोड़ा बहुत उसके पास बचता है उसमें से कैपिटल के लिये जो रुपया लिया है उसकी किस्त भी नहीं दे पाता तो उसे बहुत परेशानी होती है । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मिनिस्ट्री इसकी ओर ध्यान दे । यह बात मैं कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री के सामने रखता हूं वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें । जो छोटी इंडस्ट्री है जिसने कि एक छोटी कम्पनी खोल ली है, उसका थोड़ा सा कैपिटल है, जिसका उसको इंटरेस्ट भी देना है और किस्तें भी अदा करनी हैं, इसलिये उसके ऊपर ४५ परसेन्ट इनकम टैक्स जो रखा गया है वह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

यह जो दिक्कतें हैं उनको मैंने उद्योग मंत्रालय के सामने इस उम्मीद के साथ रखा है कि वह की तरफ ध्यान देंगे और छोट उद्योग की जो दिक्कतें हैं, उनकी जो खामियां हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

Mr. Chairman: May I know if any Members of the Socialist Party, Ganatantra Parishad and Republican Party wish to take part in this debate?—None

Shri B. Patil. He is absent. Shri N. R. Muniswamy.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He gets the chance in the absence of others.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Let it be by any chance.

At the outset, I welcome our new Minister to this huge task which he has undertaken. We all know that this Ministry is something like a tiny empire consisting of several departments. Nobody knows where it ends and the labyrinth of these departments is such that it will take some time for

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the Minister to get acquainted with it. At the same time, I hope with the able assistance of his junior colleagues, he will be able to put forth things very well.

Let me now make a few observations about the salient features of this Ministry. Generally, the prosperity of a country depends upon the commercial transactions which it undertakes and the assets it possesses in this country and in other countries. That is the test to judge of the prosperity of a country. But here we are starting with a feoreign exchange at its lowest ebb and we have to make our country as prosperous as any other country. Certain policies have to be evolved towards that end. The recent announcement of the export-import policy has been modelled in such a way as to encourage exports, at the same time not to neglect imports. Both are integrated in such a way that a balance is struck and export is more. This policy is all right.

I shall make certain observations regarding the import and import policy and its structure. The Controller of Exports and Imports is dealing with all aspects of export and import. The only suggestion which I wish to make for the consideration of this House as well as the Minister is this. It would be better if we bifurcated the export and import into two different parts. There should be a controller of exports and a controller of imports instead of having one controller of imports and exports. It can be supervised by one of the Ministers if they can have things done in a compact way and do not miss any intricate or minute detail and do not allow it go out of their attention. With regard to these items of exports and imports, they need not necessarily be on an *ad hoc* basis. It is always better to give exports region-wise, to particular countries, to western countries, to eastern countries, etc. Exports and imports must be rationalised in such a way and they should be region-wise and not item-wise. This may look rather odd. But when I examined the practice obtaining in UK and the United States, I do not find it is like ours. Possibly, we have chalked out our programmes and our methods based on the experience of some other countries. We can, however, examine the method which I have suggested and introduce this innovation if it is practicable and feasible and will lead to greater efficiency in the disposal of petitions for licences. Again, the policies are charged twice a year. It takes a long time for a person to file his application and get his application processed and sanctioned. Instead of having a long time of three or four months, we can minimise that period by eliminating the unnecessary procedures and see that the applications are disposed of in the quickest possible space of time. I know a particular person has filed his application for a certain import licence. But he has taken three or four years to get it. Several factors creep in by the time he gets permission. There is the price factor; the prices shoot up. Sometimes the exporting countries are ready to give the goods but the importing country is not willing to take them. But by the time the importing country is willing to take the goods, the prices go up and many things happen. This point has to be kept in view.

Now, Sir, the Khadi Commission is being given about Rs. 89 crores for the Third Plan. The object behind the scheme is no doubt laudable. But unfortunately when I went through the report of the Public Accounts Committee, there is a sorry tale to tell. The observations made are not only disappointing and frustrating but it comes to our notice that in its actual functioning and working there is a good deal of irregularity and injustice. People for whom certain benefits were intended, the poor people, do not get those benefits; they are diverted somewhere else. Ultimately the man who gets benefit out of this is not the man who needs it. So, this should be reorganised in such a way so that we may have a proper check over every item of it. I also wish to say that we should get

it decentralised. The State boards at present function under the direction of the Khadi Commission. Instead of having it constituted like that, Government can distribute the funds to the States so that each State board can have autonomy. At the Centre we have one and it is supposed to be vigilant but its working and inspection and examination are not so accurate. I also understand how certain procedures are bypassed. I need not go into the details. I am sure the report given by the Public Accounts Committee will be looked into and the Government will take heed of the remarks contained in that report. It is one of the Committees of Parliament which has opened our eyes in many things. Many people come to Parliament and they go through the proceedings However, but for the labours of these two Committees, we may not be able to know much about the irregularities and things like that. We are now being flooded with the reports of the Estimates and the Public Accounts Committees. They are doing exacting work and the hon. Members could not find much time to be present in the House; they spend so much of their time in the Committees. So, I think the Government would give thought to it and see that it is rectified and that the recommendations are implemented.

I may here be permitted to refer to one paragraph in this report and I will quote only one sentence:

> "The Committee are gravely concerned to see such an unsatisfactory state of affairs. They are firmly of the view that the whole scheme and the mechanism of its operation requires a thorough check-up if the tax payers' money set apart for khadi schemes is to be well spent and on the intended purposes. The Committee trust that Government will pay timely attention to this. The Committee would like to know further developments in this matter."

I have read it because it is more effective than my saying that the Government should do this. I have quoted the above passage from page 20 of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee—34th Report, Second Lok Sabha.

Now, I shall go to the other aspects —about the STC. It was originally intended to have some business dealings and commercial transactions, with countries which have a monolithic form of Government, on a Government to Government basis. Now we are expanding its scope and functions. It is all very good. We stand to gain thereby; we are able to find out the market where our commodities could be sold. We need not confine ourselves only with regard to iron ore, cement and some other things. The hon. Minister will bear with me, if I have to repeat something which I have said for a long time inside and outside this House—that is, about the leather business. So far as the leather small-scale industry is concerned, the STC purchases shoes the shoes from these small-scale industry owners and they make their own profit because they have to meet certain expenditure in connection with this trade. If there is any loss or any rejection in Moscow of these things and if they refuse to take delivery of certain items because they are not according to some specifications, they are not returned back to our country but they are not also paying the value for these shoes. The poor man expects Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 per pair; but Rs. 4 or 5 is retained till the green flag is shown from Moscow. That money is being deducted from the amount given to the persons here; not even the rejected shoes are returned to him. I think there is some lacuna in the agreement that we have entered into with Moscow. Whatever be the case, I wish they agreed to pay cash and carry. We are having so many methods of payment. We are having even the rupee payment agreement. We import goods on rupee payment basis, that is to say, we import them into our country and we pay rupees—not other foreign exchange

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They utilise those rupees for purchasing some other articles. For instance, let us say, they purchase commodity 'A' from our country utilising the rupees paid by us. But then, they take these commodities from our country to theirs with a view to re-export them to some other country. Our trade representatives in these countries must find out the market for such commodities. If they find that such commodities or goods taken from India against the rupee payment are re-exported to some other countries, that must be objected to. The things that they get should be for their own use and not for re-export; if they are meant for re-export, the deferred payment basis would be better than the rupee payment basis. It looks as though payment is a very fine thing for us because we believe that we are saving money through it. But we must remember that what ultimately happens is this: What we would otherwise have got by way of profit is being deprived, and the people are deprived of the profit than what it would otherwise have been if it were deferred payment. So, I should rather go in for deferred payment. I wish the Minister looks into this aspect and sees whether there is any magic in this rupee payment at all. I should say that there is nothing in it except that we go to the people and say: "Oh, we are not losing anything; we are not sending anything away but we are getting money and saving money through rupee payment." We know that when the goods are manufactured and taken away by other countries and again, when they are sent back to some other countries, they make huge profits, and we get nothing. Therefore, it looks rather shabby. It should not be taken as if we are not aware of the thing. I know the Ministry has an efficient Secretary and I would request him to put a check and plug the hole and see that such things are not done. We cannot tolerate it. The Government must issue instructions or orders to our trade representatives and embassies and ask them to give publicity to these matters, including the production of goods by our country.

I have not been to many foreign countries, but I have been lucky in having seen one or two countries, and there, I have seen that there is not much publicity given to the production and achievements of our country. Therefore, I wish that instructions are issued to see that this aspect of the matter is understood and adhered to.

I now wish to say a few words about Sindri Fertilisers There has been much agitation about the fall in production there and the minds of the people and ours in this House have been much exercised over it Initially, we thought that the Sindri fertiliser factory is a gem or a jewel in our country of which we could be very proud, because we thought it would add to our production and aid our economic growth and position in the years to come. Such high hopes have been held out to us. But then, we are now importing fertilisers, because the production there has gone down. There are various reasons for it. Sometimes it is said that there have been factors beyond our control. If there are any such things over which we have no control, we can understand, but where there are things over which we can have control, and if we do not exercise the control, what would happen? They say that the machinery has worn out; that there is much wear and tear of the machinery; that the jigs or some such things have worn out or are not available. These are technical terms; we cannot understand them. We are just laying. But I know that there is something wrong there. I also know that, after all, the human element is there, and when the human element is present, it must have a complete check and investigation done into the matter. But they do not do it. What they do is, they simply look into the production, and then say "Oh it is producing; let it go on." Ultimately, we know what the loss in production has been. And they go no giving excuses. One can give plenty of

excuses, and anybody can give excuses. That is easy. The easiest thing one can do is to give excuses? But then we have to accept these excuses, in the absence of any other information. There is no other go, except to accept those excuses, having incurred losses. I do not want things to be done in this way. The authorities should see that the fertiliser factory is set right, and the person who is responsible for not looking into the matter should at least be warned or demoted or degraded and not upgraded. This matter has to be looked into, because it is very important, and the things produced there are important raw materials for further production.

The fertilisers have to be distributed properly. I know that the fertilisers are distributed to the States and the States in turn distribute them to the co-operative societies. But ultimately nobody gets them. Only one or two men get them and they get more and more of it!

An Hon. Member: Black marketing.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Of course there may be black marketing here and there. But I cannot say that black marketing is practised in this matter uniformly everywhere. But the point is, the method of distribution must be looked into and it must be seen that this particular commodity is given to the cultivators in abundant measure and in time.

As regards the NIDC, my hon. friends Shri Bimal Ghose and Shri A. C. Guha have referred to it. I do not wish to repeat what they have said. But I know that the NIDC is presided over by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time has run out.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I shall finish in a minute or two. I am sorry. This body is presided over by the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Industry is its vice-chairman. In one sense, it is very good, because the presence of the Ministers attracts the industrialists to come there, and if the Minister is there, the people can very well negotiate with him directly. But then what happens is, the whole concept of independence, autonomy, freedom, etc., is lost. What is proposed by the NIDC under the chairmanship of the Minister may not be, and perhaps cannot be checked up, for, the departments know that the body is presided over by the Minister. They will say, "We need not have any check over it. We shall pass it on." It happens like that in this case. The idea with which the NIDC was set up was that it should be an instrument, an autonomous body, to see that there is a balance and integration of all the industries. But, as a matter of fact, that aspect of the work is not attended to. Except financing, there is no other function discharged by this body. The question whether it could be presided over by a non-official should be considered. If it is a non-official who presides over this body, I think there should be no objection or any ground for us to say that it should not be so. Whatever may be the case, the Estimates Committee, for instance, has recommended that the existence of this body is not necessary, on the ground that its functions are being exercised by the other financing agencies. Though I do not go to the extent of eliminating this organisation from its existence, I only insist that instead of its being presided over by the Minister, it should be presided over by a non-official.

Time is against me, and I conclude.

Dr. Krishnaswamy (Chingleput): Mr. Chairman, I agree with my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is a veritable ocean and he who attempts to deal with all the topics would hardly succeed in touching even the very fringe of the subject. Let me congratulate my hon. friend Shri K. C. Reddy having assumed the steward-ship of this very difficult Ministry. He is assuming control over this Ministry at

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a very difficult period and although he is supported be very many able colleagues of his, I would wish him only to approach many of these questions with an open mind.

Mr. Chairman, before I deal with all these main topics, I should like to stress the important contribution which has been made at GATT by our delegation. It is a great pity that this House did not have the opportunity of debating the GATT. The increasing trade is a solvent of most of the world's needs and I am glad to find that the delegation at GATT had pointed out that the common market of Europe should not be inward-looking but be outward-looking. It is a basic fact that we have to bear in mind: that trade rather than aid should be the main concern of most of the developing countries. I am very glad that this has been emphasised and I only hope that it will continue to be emphasised in subsequent conferences.

I should like to concentrate on only one topic. What is the outlook for exports today? I must confess that the outlook for exports is very grim. The basic issue that is facing us today, an issue which has not been faced by the Planning Commission, is that we do not earn enough from our exports even for the maintenance of the import requirements so that our factories may be fully employed. It is a double loss because the installed capital remains unutilised and because we are also reducing the gap for increasing our exports, how to increase exports at least to a level which covers the maintenance of import requirements is the basic issue that is facing us. In one sense, this is the minimum which we have to achieve, for, even if this be accomplished, a substantial import component of our capital has to come from aid, loans and private investment, all three of which are extremely chancy. Even if we cover our maintenance requirements, our development is dependent on highly extraneous factors. This ought to serve as a perspective for a consideration of our export policy.

My hon. friend pointed out that the Planning Commission has gone into this matter, but with great respect to the experts in that body, I might point out that they have under-estimated the amount of exports that are necessary. The Planning Commission points out that we would have Rs. 814 crores of imports and we would have exports to the extent of Rs. 690 crores, and that Rs. 124 crores would be uncovered each year. But I would like to suggest that the gap to be covered would actually be much larger. Sir Alexander Macdougal, analysing our export problem at the Advertisers' Conference pointed out that by 1970 we should have exports of the order of Rs. 1500 crores and unless this be done, it would be impossible for us to cover our current requirements and also the interest payments that we would have to make as well as our maintenance import requirements. No doubt, there are obvious hardships in the way of increasing exports in the short run, but it is the duty of this House as well as of the Ministry to consider what the policies are that we have to follow if we are to do much better than what the Planning Commission has envisaged or the exports hitherto have envisaged.

What are the essentials that we have to bear in mind in promoting exports? It is clear that we have to produce sufficiently so that we have a surplus for exports, secondly, that we have to produce it at the right cost and thirdly, that we have to sell our export items where it is saleable. Of course, under this last heading, market research and publicity are absolutely indispensable and I do wish there was a great deal more of concentration on all these factors

Now, I should like the House to bear with me for a while when I go over a few statistics for the benefit of those who wish to follow what exactly our

difficulties are. It is true that industrial production has increased by about 7 per cent per annum since 1951. In 1961, the production index is 180 compared to 100 in 1951. But, I would like to point out to the House that the older industrial commodities, like, cotton, jute and tea, which constitute half of the weight in the production index of industries have not risen by more than 2 per cent per annum. This is indeed a very ominous thing which has to be taken into account by anybody who wishes to plan for an increase in our exports. As everyone realises, when we are having a developing economy, due to the inflationary urges, due to the increase in money-incomes in our community, there would undoubtedly be an increase in domestic demand and unless our production increases there would not be a sufficient surplus for export however much we might have rigid controls.

What is it that we have done hitherto to achieve an increase in the production of our traditional commodities? They are valuable earners of foreign exchange and although their export may not increase as fast as that of newer commodities, let us realise the fact that we have neglected the bulk of our export-earners and imposed maximum restrictions on the expansion of tea, jute and textiles. When the prices of tea and jute were very high, we mopped up the surpluses levying hefty export duties and since industries in our country did not purse a wise policy of ploughing back profits, this was a very good thing to do. But, then, our duty should not have ended with merely mopping up the profits. Surely, we should have allocated at least a portion of these dues for meeting the needs of these industries. In other words, we should have performed the function which a good business firm performs of doing what it does with the reserves. That was not done. What is the result? We did not stabilise either the jute industry or the tea industry or the textile industry. It is significant to note that the production of jute in 1960-61 is the same as it was in 1955 and during the past two years the fall in the production of our jute has been about 25 per cent. Had we created a buffer-stock earlier, just what the industry demanded there would have been no diversion of land from jute to other crops. That is possibly one of the explanations which has been given by certain critics. But, at any rate, it is a problem which ought to be gone into more thoroughly.

Now, Sir, when we talk of stabilising the tea industry, I should like to bring to the notice of the House certain facts. In Malaya where replanting of rubber has high priority, possibly the highest, great progress has been achieved. What has been our progress in the matter of replanting of tea and what steps have we taken to improve the quality of tea which is very important from the point of view of securing new markets ? Indeed, I was amazed when I read a document which was recently issued and which contains statistics from the official sources to the effect that the prices of our inferior tea which is inferior compared with the tea produced in Ceylon, are only nominal. The result has been that other countries which have produced more and which have produced better quality tea have made vast inroads. Ceylon has not only captured a good portion of the market in the United Kingdom but also captured the non-traditional markets of Australia and New Zealand. Those of us who have listened to the Planning Commission sometimes get an awry impression that the traditional exports have no future and that all that we have to do is to rely on the new growth exports. I wish to point out to my friends that although the new growth exports are very important, they would take time to grow. However much we may attempt to increase their exports, whatever might be the methods of publicity that we might try to put into operation, it does stand to reason that the increase in exports of the new growth type will

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not be more than about 50 per cent, that is on an absolute magnitude it would be not more than 7 or 8 or 10 crores of rupees, at the outset. Now, this is really a matter which ought to be taken into account and I do wish that a great deal more of attention is paid not only to the production of these things and the improvement in the quality of these types of articles but also in the publicity that should be done. It is necessary in this matter because the traditional needs are those which have a low income elasticity and unless we make up for the low income elasticity by a certain amount advertisement, which is much more important in the case of new growth exports, there is not a possibility of these articles picking up. But, the main interest should be to concentrate on increased production.

Even in the case of tea, we saw, as we konw, an export duty levied, and as I have pointed out that little was done to stabilise that industry. Some figures are very revealing and I shall give them to the House. While our production has increased by only 17 per cent from 1951 to 1959, in the case of Ceylon it has increased by about 35 per cent and in the case of British East Africa it has increased by about 117 per cent. Even after making some allowance for the fact that in British East Africa they started from scratch, the significant rise by 117 per cent is something which we ought to take into account.

Sir, about textiles, it is a sorrowful tale. The working party on textiles recommended certain positive steps which we have not been able to implement. We are still having the old archaic machinery and it is time we realised that we ought to have a much better modernisation of the textile equipment and that we should not hesitate to recommend these strong measures particularly if we wish our textile exports to shoot up. As it is, what we have done is to make the domestic market unprofitable for the consumer without improving the prospects for better exports abroad.

Now I shall deal with the other thing which has been dealt with by hon. friend Mr. Patil only this morning. Only this morning I read that the Food and Agriculture Minister did want the sugar industry to improve so that it might be possible to export sugar on a large scale. It is a laudable idea to have increased exports of sugar and although responsibility for sugar production does not fall directly within the province of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, still, when it comes to increased exports, I suppose, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will have something to say by way of at least a suggestion or advice to their friends of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. Let us realise that the sugar industry is in most precarious position. It is time some of us spoke out the truth on these matters. We are producing sugar at twice the international price today and we have taken no positive steps to increase the sucrose content of cane in U.P. which we should have done long ago and on which we have been silent all these days. The sugar cane cess fund has not been utilised for this purpose and it is significant to note that the Government of India has not used its undoubted power to bring pressure on the State Governments at least to see that this sugar cess fund is spent for research and also for improving the sucrose content of the sugarcane. In that event, the prices paid to sugarcane growers would be more than justified.

Now, Sir, where the yield is high, as in Maharashtra, we have been forced, I am sorry to say, to have a land ceiling which should never have been imposed on the sugar farms. That will reduce the yield from the sugar farms very effectively. The sucrose content of sugar produced in Maharashtra, I am informed, is certainly as high as in Java or Philippines and according to the proposals

made by Shri Chavan, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, we have to transfer the surplus land to co-operative sugar factories where the yield is 30 per cent less or thereabout. Surely this is not a profitable way of our dealing with vital commodities, which might have a great export future.

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I am only mentioning these instances to point out that unless we are willing to adopt a fresh and new approach to these problems, it will not be possible for us to increase our exports appreciably. It is time that we increased our exports appreciably and gave them a higher priority than what we have done in the past.

Some of my hon. friends have pointed out that we are having many import-saving industries in our country. It is all to the good to have these import-saving industries, particularly when their capital is financed by aid. But have we taken care to find out that once an industry is installed, the maintinance imports are really a vital factor which have to be taken into account? Sometimes it happens that industries are installed and they cannot work to more than one-fourth or one-sixth of their capacity. It also stands to reason that while import-saving might check the growth of imports for a period, it cannot be said with any degree of confidence that in a developing economy, we will not have more and more increase of imports.

That itself should highlight the need and the imperative necessity for our having a basically radical policy in promoting exports much more than what we have done in the past. Surely, and this is my main theme, we have to rely only on our traditional exports for the next 10 to 12 years and we have to see to it that we have a greater amount of earnings in exports. It is not all darkness as is pointed out by certain reports. While it is perfectly true that from the point of view of the world, there will not be any significant increase in the traditional exports in which India has specialised, it is also true from another point of view that our competitors have been able to secure a good proportion of the markets for themselves. The one great pain that we find about our traditional exports is, from the Planning Commission downwards, they have adopted a traditional approach to our traditional exports. Traditional exports can only be improved if we adopt a radical and revolutionary attitude, as I pointed out. The time has come when some of us should point out to the great experts of the Planning Commission that the export of some of these raw materials does not betoken that it bears the hall-mark of a colonial economy, but that it is an absolute necessity.

Indeed, if one examines the growth of trade with Eastern Europe and Soviet Russia, one will find that it is the traditional commodities which are very much in demand. I welcome any increase in trade of a global character. I welcome the increase in trade with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union for an entirely different reason. It may be political. I welcome it because that will give us a chance of evolving an eastern GATT, which would probably keep expansionist China under check. I do feel that that is a point of view which we have to bear in mind from a political point. But the main thing which we have to concentrate on is that investment priorities should be geared to the export angle.

The question whether the State Trading Corporation should be given the responsibility is a very minor matter. In fact, I feel that that institution will not be able to promote exports at all. It is there for another purpose. But I do think that if we are able to increase production in our country, the very fact of an increase in agricultural productivity will certainly lead to a greater amount of goods being available for exports. The modernisation of textile and jute

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industry should have a very much higher priority than ever before.

I do not want to repeat the arguments that I put forward on a previous occasion that in all these matters we have to realise that organisation is as much scarce as resources, foreign exchange or capital. What is happening is, if the Ministry from here sends out directives through many people to remedy a sorry state of affairs, there are no senior officers in the districts capable of undertaking the burdens of development and increasing production. For instance, if we wish to have an increase in production of oilseeds, which is relatively concentrated over a few areas, the developmental incentives that have to be offered, the manner in which the co-operation of millions of peasants would have to be brought about—all these things mainly would have to be worked out by senior officers in the districts and elsewhere. Up to the present, I regret to say that we have devoted no attention at all to organisation. Unless we devote attention to organisation and also reshape the thinking on these matters, the future for our exports is bleak and we would also not be able to achieve the industrial development of our country, on which many of us have set our hearts.

In addition, I wish to point out that it would be better for the Ministry to rely more on the estimates of a man like Sir Alexander Macdougal rather than on the Planning Commission. It stands to elementary reason that with the increase in collaboration agreements which we are having practically year after year, the dividends that we have to transmit after a few years will increase and it is better to accept those figures, because at least Sir Alexander Macdougal has taken into account these collaboration agreements, whereas the Planning Commission has not taken account of those agreements and the dividends that have to be sent abroad to different countries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali) : I would at the very outset like to refer to the observations made by my esteemed friend, Shri Bimal Ghose regarding the public sector enterprises and the return given by them. This has also been referred to by Shri Guha. The House will remember that during the last session, I had raised a discussion on this very suject of how the public sector enterprises are to be run, what should be the accountability, what should be the structure and what we are supposed to expect from the public sector enteprises.

I feel a very erroneous impression is running and a lot is made out of it that these public sector enterprises on which we have invested such colossal amounts are just public waste and are not giving the return expected of them. I should like the House to note that they can be divided into two categories. I am not including railways, post offices, etc. which form the second category. But in the first category in which most of the public sector enterprises are classed, only Rs. 605 crores are invested to this day, out of which Rs. 400 crores are on such projects which are nearing completion or which are being completed. To expect any return on these Rs. 400 crores would be fantastic.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What the explanatory memorandum points out is with regard to the estimated contribution in 1961-62.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will not only deal with 1961-62, but I will deal with a much larger scope, as a matter of fact, what is expected in the Third Plan.

We have very clearly indicated in the draft Plan itself that Rs. 440 crores is the contribution which we expect from the public sector enterprises. That is a fairly good return. I would also like to point out that

there are few public sector enterprises which have already gone into production.

Let him take antibiotics. It is not only that they have given a return of 7 per cent or a little more, but they have also reduced price of the commodity which has gone into the market. He also seems to forget the Hindustan Machines Tools, which has done exceedingly well. It has not only given a good return, but there is also the expansion programme of it. Let us also not forget the telephone industry which has given a return of 8 per cent. They are doing a magnificent work regarding expansion. I am prepared to challenge any hon. Member in this House. Let him name five public sector enterprises, only five public sector enterprises, which have gone into production during the last two years and which are not giving handsome returns.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I accept it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are many hon. Members yet to speak on these Demands. Let any one name five public sector enterprises which have been completed and are in production for the last two or three years and which are not giving a good return. It is only giving a bad name to the public sector enterprises I do not impute any motive to my hon. friend. I konw he has got a soft corner for the public sector enterprises, he is a supporter of public sector enterprises. So I may tell my hon. friend Shri Guha that it is our common anxiety to see that the public sector enterprises are run fairly well and that they give an exceedingly good account of themselves so that a confidence is created in the public mind about the running of public sector enterprises. I will not further deal with this particular point.

But I wish a note to be taken of this fact that in the last few months I have seen a marked tendency on the part of the daily newspapers to magnify the smallest item of failure in the public sector and to create an impression in this country that the public sector enterprises are a mere waste. It is really most unfortunate. We do not know what is happening in the private sector enterprise. Hundreds of things are done there which never come to light. The public sector enterprises are under the direct gaze of Parliament, the Estimates Committee and other bodies. Everything is placed threadbare before us, as to what is happening here and what is happening there. We are very keen that the public sector enterprises are run on the best lines possible and they give an exceedingly good account of themselves, because the public sector enterprises are to stay in this country and they have to play an increasingly important role in the future.

Having said this about the public sector enterprises, I would also refer briefly to what my hon. friend who initiated the debate said about monopolies in industry. It may not be very correct to say that in the private sector we have certain monopoly industries in the real sense. But it is quite correct to say that during these last ten years there has been a concentration of wealth and concentration of economic power in fewer hands and they have developed. Nobody can refute it. If you will look into our administration reports and other articles which have been devoted to this, it is abundantly clear that there is concentration of power in a certain few hands and they are increasing their empire—by whatever name you may call it. There is concentration.

I have been just trying to analyse as to why it is so. As a matter of fact, in our Constitution we have laid down very clearly on what direction we are going to proceed We have got the Industrial Policy Resolution passed four years back and it has been reiterated. Our Industrial Policy Resolution is unexceptionable. Not a finger could be raised against anything that has been

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said in the policy resolution, and it has been the anxiety of the Government to see that there is no concentration of wealth and there is some dispersal. In spite of that, the bold fact stands out that there has been a concentration of wealth.

My analysis of the situation, Mr. Chairman, is that we are now engaged on an industrial expansion and we have accepted the private sector as it is. We could not do anything but to accept the private sector and allow it to go ahead except in the demarcated field where the public sector is to have a reserved field. Now, when we are expanding our industries, when we are going ahead with our industrial development, it is only natural that those people who have got wealth, those people who have got strength, those people who have got experience, those people who have got resources are likely to plough back what they have got in their hands It is a natural sequence of our historical growth in the country and economic structure which we have built during these ages because of our policy of industrial expansion that is there.

Therefore, we may have to devise certain ways and methods to see that there is not much concentration of wealth in a few hands. But so long as this economic structure remains I do not see how we are going to help it. I really feel baffled, but we have definitely to accept this bold fact that there is concentration of economic power in a few hands.

In passing, Sir, I would also like to make an observation regarding what my hon. friend said about the profit making by these concerns. Well, there is one important fact which we must not forget, that during these ten years from 1951 to this day so far as the rise in prices of manufactured articles is concerned the index reveals that during these ten years it has gone up from 100 to 129.3. That is the index according to my information and the figures that I have collected. What about raw material? The price index indicates that the price of raw materials has gone up from 100 to 159.7. So it is not so much the manufacturer who is to be blamed. Remember, that the price of raw materials has gone up from 100 to 159.7 while that of the manufactured articles has gone up only to 129.3. Still, there is no doubt, with the improved technology and improved methods we must try to bring down our cost of production and we must be competitive in the field. But let us not ignore the important fact about the raw materials.

I should also like to mention a few bright spots in the working of this Ministry. This Ministry has laid, and very rightly, a great emphasis on the development of small-scale industries. I cannot but congratulate the Minister of Industry for the crusading spirit in which he has tried to enthuse a new life into the Small-scale Industries Board and create an atmosphere all over the country for the growth of small-scale industries in spite of tough resistance from very important quarters at so many different levels. We have been able to put up quite a number of industrial estates. We have created a great atmosphere in the country—I can easily vouchsafe for it in favour of small-scale industries. Well, this is also according to our policy resolution.

But the unfortunate fact is that having raised all these expectations, having created all this enthusiasm, I must tell this House that the administration is not able to keep pace with the demend and it is not able to satisfy the small industrialists who are coming forward now. If you are not able to do that, if you are not able to satisfy the legitimate requirements that are expected of the Government, then certainly you will have done greater harm than the good that you have already done. What is the position regarding

the import of machinery for the small-scale industry? For the last six months not a pie has been made available to the small-scale industrial man. I understand that the National Small-scale Industries Corporation has hundreds of applications pending with them. Not only that, they have taken from the small-scale industries man advance for import of machinery. I am told that the total of advances lying with them runs into more than a crore of rupees. This amount is locked up with the small-scale industries corporation. It is really fantastice—this sort of thing. It is necessarily the duty of the Government to see that they make at least a few crores available to the small-scale industries. You are making crores and crores of rupees available to those people who are putting up big industries—Tatas and Birlas. Why can't you make at least Rs. 10 crores available to the small-scale industries man? The position is that for the last six months not a pie has been given to him. I hope this fact will be taken note of.

There are many other matters where the small-scale industries suffer very considerably. We have failed in spite of our policy resolution, in spite of what has been stated in the First Plan and the Second Plan. We have completely failed to reserve any area for the small-scale industries. We have mentioned both in our First and Second Plans about the common production programme. We have gone to the extent of saying that, apart from giving certain incentives, we are prepared to levy a cess on the large-scale industries to help the small-scale industries. Have we done anything about it? We have competely forgotten it. And even the common production programme which has been chalked out is absolutely unrealistic and, as it stands, the small-scale industries have got to run right in competition with the large-scale industries. No benefit is going to come to the small-scale industries because of the common production programme. I asked this question quite a number of times in this House but nothing has come out of it.

I will now refer to the working of the organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. I wish to pay a tribute to that organisation. It will be a surprise to many hon. Members that the administrative efficiency in the Controller's office has really shown marked improvement during the last year and a half. I have been going from place to place in the country, mostly in connection with the demands of small-scale industries for various problems, licences and so on. There may be delays at the level of the Directorate. But, so far as the Chief Controller's office is concerned, there has been marked improvement and I wish to pay a tribute to that organisation. That has also created some confidence that at least the officers at the higher level in that organisation are clean and honest. But this should not leave us or anybody in doubt; there is yet quite a considerable lot to be done at the lower level. If they are to be effective, they have to clean up quite a lot at the lower levels. Because of the higher officers being easily available and prepared to listen to personal representations, a fair amount of quick disposal is taking place.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The intermediaries may be eliminated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not deny that there is scope for improvement. I do not say the Augean stables have been cleaned. But there is marked improvement.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a Herculean task.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The attitude of the officers has changed. Now they do not say that a particular thing could not be done for this reason or that reason. Instead of saying that, he is trying to help the people. If you represent to an officer, he will

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find out why it was not done and he will try to clear up the case. That attitude has got to be appreciated. That is all I say. There is also quicker disposal. That must be admitted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does the Chief Controller do everything from the highest level to the lowest level to get such high encomiums? All the officers deserve an equal amount of praise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They do not deserve an equal amount of praise. So far as the Development Wing is concerned, it does not deserve any praise. There is such a terrible delay there in the licensing, examining, in the processing of the application.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Not in licensing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So far as the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is concerned, it has not come up to our expectations at all.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As the time at my disposal is short, I will only say a word about the STC. It has also done commendable work and fairly good work, more particularly so far as the export of iron ore is concerned. But I have a particular grievance and I wish that the STC should not only be a commission agent in certain matters and do nothing except to add to the cost of exports by charging a particular commission. We want to export manganese ore. In that matter, what does it do? It gives licences to a number of private parties and charges 2½ per cent. commission, thus adding to the cost of the manganese ore and making export more difficult. I think the STC was designed to promote exports, to devise ways and means to increase and encourage exports, to discover new fields and grounds, something which the private sector could not have done. The manganese ore was being exported and could be exported by the private sector. It is not something which the private sector could not have done. Let us see what the STC could do which the private sector could not do. So, the STC has to reorientate its policy and see that it does not dwell into cheap things. It is a good thing that it is getting profits, instead of the private entrepreneur getting that profit, because that profit is, after all ploughed into the resources of the Government. At the same time, we find that the administrative expenditure is rising in the various departments. We want the STC to serve the real purpose for which it was designed and enter into newer fields.

Mr. Chairman: There are 143 cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which have been selected by hon. Members to be moved. They may be moved provided they are in order.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

Fall in the production of Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (88)

Need to expand the scope of the State Trading Corporation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (89)

Need to conduct all export and import trade through the State Trading Corporation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (90).

Fall in the production in the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal, due to shortage of skilled and highly skilled workers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (91)

Need to give protection to indigenous small scale soap industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (92)

Need for Prototype-cum-Training Centres in all industrial areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (93)

Need for liberalisation of hire-purchase Scheme by National Small Industries Corporation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (94)

Failure to produce more fertilizers and chemicals in Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (P) Ltd.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (439)

Need to construct one fertilizers and chemicals factory at Chiplum near Koyana project

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (440)

Fall in production of the Heavy Electricals Ltd.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (441)

Failure to check malpractices in the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (442)

Need to give protection to small scale soap Industry

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (443)

Delay in getting machinery in hire purchase scheme by the National Small Industries Corporation

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (444)

Need to liberalise hire purchase scheme by the National Small Industries Corporation to develop small industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (445)

Policy in regard to G.A.T.T.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1488)

Need to bring down the prices of rubber tyres

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1489)

Need to ensure maximum utilisation of installed capacity of industries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1490)

Need to ensure that new licences are not given to monopolists

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1491)

Management of the Hindustan Antibiotics

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1492)

Need for further diversification of foreign trade

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1493)

Delay in finalising the scheme for production of a standard baby car

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1495)

Need to exercise greater control over the profits of industries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1496)

Need to start units in the public sector for the production of intermediates

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1497)

Need to enlarge research programmes on the coir and rubber industries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1497)

Failure to set up more industries in the public sector in Kerala

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1499)

Need to locate the second Heavy Electrical Plant in Kerala

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1500)

Working of State Trading Corporation

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1501)

Need to effect economy in working of State Trading Corporation

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1502)

Giving of contracts to private architects and private firms for construction of building for State Trading Corporation

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1503)

Need to take over foreign trade in spices by State Trading Corporation

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1504)

Failure to publish up-to-date data regarding industrial profits

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1505)

Need to publish profits made by joint-stock companies

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1506)

Policy regarding distribution of new industrial units

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1507)

Need to modernise coir industry

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1511)

Need for bilateral trade agreements with other countries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1512)

Need to increase share of manufactured goods in export trade

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1513)

Need to change the policy pursued in issuing new licences to prevent further growth of existing monopolies

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1514)

Need to end the managing agency systems

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1515)

Need to restrict inter-company investment

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1516)

Policy with regard to permitting foreign investments

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1517)

Policy regarding the permission for foreign collaboration

Shri **Kodiyan:** I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1518)

Need to effect economy in prices of automobiles and components

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1519)

Need to take over foreign trade in tea

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1520)

Need for reduction of expenditure on account of the pay of officers of the Department of Company Law Administration

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1522)

Need for reduction in the number of Joint Secretaries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1523)

Need to reduce the personal staff attached to top officers

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1524)

Need to reduce expenditure on delegations sent to foreign countries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1525)

Need to expedite the fixing of standards by the Indian Standards Institution

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (95)

Need to open branches of Central Marketing Organisation in all districts

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (96)

Need for integrating and consolidating the State Marketing Organisations under Central Marketing Board

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (97)

Need for a scheme to improve the quality of the products of cottage industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (99)

Need to diversify the small-scale industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (100)

Need for control over quality of the products of small-scale industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (101)

Need to fix minimum ceiling prices of the products of small-scale industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (102)

Need to guide the productivity of small-scale industries through Government Agencies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (103)

Need for marketing the products of small-scale industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (104)

Need to protect the small-scale industries from the competition of large scale industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (105)

Need to develop handicrafts according to the regional art

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (106)

Need for easy availability of help from the Design Centre

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (107)

Need for pilot centres area-wise

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (108)

Need for pilot centres industry-wise

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (109)

Need to amalgamate uneconomic tea gardens

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (123)

Need for nationalisation of tea gardens

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (124)

Need to run through cooperatives the small closed tea gardens

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (125)

Need to fix the price of raw jute

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (126)

Need to fix the price of jute products for retaining the foreign market

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (127)

Need to stop speculation in jute and jute products

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (128)

Need to improve the quality of tea for export

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (129)

Need to cancel the licences of tea exporters who have failed to supply tea abroad as per sample

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (130)

Need to provide machinery to green tea producers for manufacturing black tea

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (131)

Need for exploring the market of green tea from Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (132)

Need to export jute and tea through the State Trading Corporation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (133)

Need for producing high quality of coffee

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (134)

Need to give more powers to the Textile Commissioner in the matter of controlling prices of cotton and cloth.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (135)

Need to develop the coir industry in West Bengal through a scheme of integrated pilot institute

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (136)

Need to develop the silk-worm cultivation in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (137)

Need to organise more exhibitions in rural and industrial areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (138)

Need to intimate the results of research works to the ordinary small scale producers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (139)

Need to propagate research work in regional languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (140)

Need to restrict the conversion of hand-looms into power-looms

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (141)

Need to reduce the price of Khadi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (142)

Need for emphasis on the publicity of handicrafts in the industrially developed western countries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (158)

Need to set up commercial museums in each district

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (159)

Need to set up commercial museums in industrial areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (160)

Need for proper marketing of the products of cottage industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (161)

Need to set up the net work of small-sca'e industries as feeders to large-scale industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (162)

Need for standardisation of prices of the products of small-scale industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (163)

Need to impart training of different kinds in small-scale industries of different kinds free of cost

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (164)

Need to rehabilitate the trainees in the small industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (178)

Need to extend the scope of Small Industries Service Institute

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (179)

Need to establish more Small Industries Service Institutes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (180)

Need for quality control in all branches of production

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (181)

Need to integrate quality with economy in production

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (182)

Need for inspection for controlling quality in production of all the industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (183)

Need to develop the quality of silk in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (184)

Need to revive the 'Muslin' type of silk production in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (185)

Need to give incentive to the producers of 'Maslandi' quality of mat in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (186)

Need to develop and help the poloball manufacturing industry of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (187)

Need to enquire into the partial failure of industrial scheme for rehabilitation of displaced persons

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (188)

Need to liberalise the terms of Industrial co-operatives

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (189)

Need to set up small-scale industries in the State of Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (191)

Need to set up a glass factory in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (192).

Failure to revive the Patola cottage industry in Patan, Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (193)

Need to select trainees for various research centres area-wise

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (194)

Need for abolishing the monopoly in Khadi production

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (214)

Need to expedite the work of the Coir Research Institute of Ulberia

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (215)

Need for raising the production by Ambar Charkhas into earning level economically

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (216)

Need to set up small scale industries in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (446)

Need to set up Paper, Fertilizers and Aluminium industries at Chiplun near Koyana Project

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (447)

Need to give more information and guidance by Small Industries Service Institute

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (448)

Need to avoid delay in providing raw materials for small scale industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (449)

Need to liberalise the terms and conditions of industrial co-operative societies

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (450)

Need to purchase goods manufactured by small scale industries by Government Offices and Departments

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (451)

Need to open publicity centres to popularise Indian products in foreign countries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (452)

Failure to check the rise in the prices of textile goods

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (462)

Need to set up an organisation as feeder for conversion of small scale industries to large scale industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (463)

Need to develop coir industry in Maharashtra

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (464)

Need to develop further handloom industry by supplying yarn at contract prices to it

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (465)

Need to develop cottage industry in backward area like Kolaba, Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (466)

Need for proper guidance for the promotion of small scale industries through Government agencies

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (467)

Need to protect the small scale industries from competition of large scale industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (468)

Need for better marketing facilities for the products of small scale industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (469)

Need for distribution of pilot centres of different industries in equitable manner in different units, areas and States instead of concentrating the pilot centres in one place

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1111)

Working of the National Productivity Council

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1508)

Need to avoid procedural delays in giving loans by the Central Government institutions

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1509)

Functioning of the Development Wing and Development Councils

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1510)

Need for reduction of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1526)

Failure to check the monopolistic growth in industries

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1527)

Need to reorientate research programmes

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1528)

Inadequacy of grants-in-aid to underdeveloped States

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1529)

Inadequacy of Central aid to the Coir industry

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1530)

Present policy relating to handloom industry

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1531)

Need to open Trade Centres in all important cities of the world

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' be reduced by Rs. 100." (98)

Need to expedite the disposal of the cases pending before the Department of Company Law Administration

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (117)

Need to send the best exhibits and trained personnel for International Exhibitions

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Micellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (118)

Need to withdraw agricultural commodities from the purview of the Forward Market Commission

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (119)

Need for propagation of the metric system in rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (120)

Need to reduce the number of Delegations going abroad

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (121)

Loss in the import and sale of Japanese cloth

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (122)

Need to popularise metric system of weights and measures in rural areas

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (228)

Failure to re-open closed mills in Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (229)

Need to give Indian names to metric weights and measures

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (496)

Need to reduce the number of delegations going abroad

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100." (497)

Mr. Chairman: The cut motions are before the House.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, I join the other hon. Members in welcoming Shri K. C. Reddy as the Minister of Commerce and Industry. In fact, I feel that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the most important Ministry in the country for the developing economy of the country depends upon its functions. I congratulate the Ministry on its achievements during the last few years.

15.26½ hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

In fact, I feel, looking at the figures, that we are in the midst of an industrial revolution in the country, though we do not realise it and we do not feel it. Particularly, in the large-scale industrial sector we have made a very big headway. From the figures, we find that whereas our investment in the large-scale industries sector was only Rs. 400 crores, Rs. 60 crores in the public sector and about Rs. 340 crores in the private sector, in the First Plan period, we are now targeting in the Third Plan for Rs. 2,550 crores, Rs. 1,300 crores in the public

sector and Rs. 1,250 crores in the private sector. This is a very significant feature in the developing economy of the country for it indicates that we are in the midst of an industrial revolution.

Criticism has been levelled in the House about the insufficient return from public undertakings. I am sure we have already turned the corner and we are in the midst of a generating economy and these very public undertakings are sure to pay and finance our planning in some time to come. While I congratulate the Ministry on such an achievement, I feel that not sufficient effort has been made about the removal of regional disparities in the matter of location of heavy industries. I am grateful to the Ministry for the expectation which I have got that they will be locating the machine tools factory in Punjab and they will be selecting Ludhiana for the purpose, which is the nerve-centre of small-scale industries. I feel the emphasis has now to shift from the heavy industries to small-scale industries, and I believe the policy of the Government now is that the heavy industries should depend for their components on the ancillary industries. From the point of view of that objective, I feel that Ludhiana will be a place where this machine tools factory which is expected to be given to Punjab should be located.

Mr. Chairman: As the House will now take up Private Members' business, the hon. Member may continue his speech when the discussion on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Demands is resumed on Monday.

15·30½ hrs.

PREVENTION OF HYDROGENATION OF OILS BILL—*contd.*

by Shri Jhulan Sinha

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 24th March, 1961, namely,—

> "That the Bill to provide for prevention of hydrogenation of oils in India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 54 minutes were taken up on the 24th March, 1961, and 1 hour and 6 minutes are now available. Ch. Ranbir Singh was in possession of the floor. He may please continue his speech.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदया, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश के अन्दर जब वनस्पति तेल से बनना शुरू नहीं हुआ था उस वक्त भी इस देश के अन्दर लोग तेल खाते थे । बड़े और खुशहाल आदमी घी और मक्खन खाते थे और गरीब आदमी जिन कीकि इस देश में बहुत बड़ी तादाद थी, तेल खाते थे । मेरे एक साथी ने यह खतरा जाहिर किया था कि तेल में, एक जगह से दूसरे स्थान में भेजने की वजह से और देर लगने के कारण उसमें कुछ खराबियां आ जाती हैं । लेकिन इसका भी डर नहीं था क्योंकि हमारे देश के अन्दर छोटी छोटी तेल की घानियां होती थीं और वह किसी एक सूबे में ही नहीं थीं बल्कि तमाम सूबों में मौजूद थीं और तकरीबन हर देहात के अन्दर तेल की घानी होती थी । जिसको भी तेल चाहिए था उसको खाने के लिए ताजा तेल मिल सकता था और इसलिए तेल में देरी होने की वजह से कोई खराबी आने का अंदेशा नहीं था । वनस्पति तेल तो एक तरीके से उन भाइयों के रास्ते में जोकि घी खाते थे, रोड़ा बना हुआ है । अगर वनस्पति तेल खाने वाले भाई लोगों का ही सवाल होता तो मैं इसमें कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं थी । अब अगर कोई भाई तेल को जमा कर और सफेद रंग का बना कर खाना चाहे तो उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि जो भाई इस देश

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

के अन्दर देशी घी खाना चाहते हैं वह भी तो इस देश के ही निवासी हैं और उनका भी इस देश के अन्दर अधिकार है। जो घी खाना चाहते हैं उनको शुद्ध घी मिल सके और जो ईमानदारी से देशी घी का अपना कारोबार करना चाहते हैं, इस देश के अन्दर घी पैदा करते हैं या इस देश के अन्दर पशुधन पालते हैं उनकी भी रोजी ईमानदारी से चल सके। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल आज हमारे सामने है। अगर यह सवाल न होता तो शायद तेल जमाने के ऊपर रोक लगाने के बारे में कोई विधेयक इस सदन में लाने की जरूरत नहीं होती।

हर कोई इस बात को जानता है कि एक जमाना था जब इस देश के अन्दर घी, दूध की बहुत इफरात थी और इस देश को घी और दूध बहने वाला देश समझा जाता था। देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक अच्छे तगड़े पशु होते थे और यहां पर घी और दूध काफी मिकदार में मिलता था। कुछ ऐसे भी देश थे जहां कि उस जमाने में घी और दूध की पैदावार उतनी नहीं थी जितनी कि आज वहां पर है। आप जानते हैं कि आज दुनिया के अन्दर दूध या दूध से बनी हुई चीजें पैदा करने के बारे में डेनमार्क का नाम बहुत ऊंचा है लेकिन एक जमाना था जब उस देश में दूध की पैदावार इतनी अधिक नहीं थी जब कि हमारे देश के बारे में कहा जाता था घी और दूध की नदियां बहा करती थीं। अब हमारे देश के अन्दर घी और दूध की पैदावार क्यों कम हुई, उसके ऊपर हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना है। यह तो हर एक भाई मानता है और जो वनस्पति तेल के हक में हैं वे भी इस बात को मानते हैं कि जहां तक घी का ताल्लुक है घी वनस्पति की अपेक्षा अधिक शक्तिदायक और स्वास्थ्यवर्धक है। अब अगर कोई भाई देशी घी खा सकता है उसकी क्षमता के अंदर है तो वह देशी घी ही खाना चाहेगा। अब लोग वनस्पति इसलिए खाते हैं कि देशी घी या तो उनकी क्रय शक्ति के बाहर है या उनको शुद्ध घी मिल नहीं सकता है। हमें इस सवाल पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए कि आज हमारे देश में घी और दूध की कमी क्यों हो रही है? हमारे यहां पशुधन का निरन्तर ह्रास हो रहा है। हमारे देश के अन्दर ३१ करोड़ पशु हैं लेकिन उनकी हालत दयनीय है। उसका कारण यह है कि विदेशी शासन काल में इस देश के अन्दर हालात ऐसे पैदा हुए जिससे पशुपालन धीरे धीरे कम होता गया।

वनस्पति तेल से खुराक में घी और दूध की कमी होने से देश के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को चोट पहुंचाई। इसके साथ ही साथ इस देश के अन्दर जहां लोगों को कारोबार देने का सवाल था उसमें भी बड़ी भारी चोट पहुंचाई। इस देश के अन्दर हर एक गांव के अन्दर जो घानियां चलती थीं वह चलनी बंद हो गईं। प्लानिंग कमिशन के हिसाब के मुताबिक तो शायद वह फीगर थोड़ी हों लेकिन जैसे कि एक सदस्य ने कहा था कि जो आबादी बढ़ी उसका हिसाब अगर लगाया जाय तो तीसरी पंचसाला योजना आरम्भ होने तक हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे भाई जिनको कारोबार नहीं मिला या इस योजना के बीच जिनकी कि उम्र कारोबार करने के लायक हो जायगी, प्लानिंग कमिशन के अंदाजे के मुताबिक उनकी तादाद कोई डेढ़ करोड़ है। लेकिन जो दूसरे साथी हैं उनके अंदाजे के मुताबिक ऐसे लोगों की तादाद २ करोड़ से ज्यादा है। हम देश के अन्दर जो खुराक की समस्या है और जिसकी कि वजह से इस देश के लोगों की सेहनत करने की शक्ति कम हो गई है, उसको हल नहीं कर पाते हैं और न ही लोगों को रोजगार देने के सवाल को हल कर पाते हैं। इसलिए हमें इस विषय पर ध्यानपूर्वक सोचना होगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए यह बतलाया था कि हमारे देश में करीब २० लाख नाकारा पशु हैं। अब हमारे

देश में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में नाकारा पशु होने का कारण यह है कि हमने यहां पर ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं किये जैसे हालात कि डेनमार्क के अन्दर हैं।

सभापति महोदया, आप दिल्ली में रहती हैं इसलिए आप जानती होंगी कि दिल्ली के नजदीक पड़ोसी जिले रोहतक और हिसार में हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बढ़िया मवेशियों की नसल रहती है। पशुधन का व्यापार जो कलकत्ते, बम्बई या मद्रास से चलता है तो पशुओं को लाने के लिए व्यापारी लोग रोहतक और हिसार पहुंचते हैं। लेकिन जब दूध के कारखाने कायम करने और क्रीमरी चलाने का सवाल आता है तो उनको देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में खींच ले जाते हैं। आज के जमाने में खींचतान का नतीजा कोई बहुत ज्यादा सही नहीं रहता है। अब यही वजह है कि जो भाई कलकत्ता और बम्बई शहर में रहते हैं अजीब हालत है कि हमारा जो बढ़िया से बढ़िया पशुधन उनके द्वारा कलकत्ता ले जाया जाता है, बम्बई ले जाया जाता है, एक व्यांत दूध देने के बाद वह बूचड़खाने में पहुंच जाता है। जो पशुधन इस देश की दौलत है, वैसा अच्छा पशुधन पैदा करने के लिये, उस हालत तक पहुंचने के लिये देश के दूसरे इलाकों को कई साल लगेंगे। देश में परिस्थितियां इस प्रकार की हैं कि ऐसे अच्छे पशुओं की उम्र एक साल में खत्म हो जाती है। इस का कारण यह है कि जिस जगह का पशुधन अच्छा है, वहां ऐसे कारखाने नहीं लग सके, जहां मिल्क पाउडर या क्रीमया दूध की बनी हुई और चीजें पैदा की जाय, ताकि वे पशु उसी जगह रह सकें। उन लोगों को पशुओं से प्यार है, लेकिन जब उन को पशु की अच्छी कीमत मिलती है, तो उन को बाहर भेजना पड़ता है। कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई से वहां व्यापारी आते हैं। वे लोग दूध पीने के बाद पशु से प्यार नहीं करते। हमारे देश में ऐसे हालात नहीं हैं कि जिस स्थान पर अच्छे पशु पैदा होते हों, वे वहां ही रह सकें। लेकिन दूसरे देशों में इस समस्या को हल किया गया है। वहां इस बात की कोशिश की गई है कि पशुओं की नस्ल का सुधार हो और पशु पालने वालों की आर्थिक हालत ऊंची हो। वनस्पति ने देश को जो नुक्सान पहुंचाया है, उस में सब से बड़ा नुक्सान यह है कि उस ने हिन्दुस्तान के पशु-पालन करने वाले भाइयों की इकानोमिक्स को खराब कर दिया है और यह सब से बड़ी बद-किस्मती है कि इस देश में ऐसे हालात नहीं पैदा होने दिये कि जिस से यहां लोग पशुपालन कर सकें और पशुओं की नस्ल की तरक्की कर सके। सरकार को दस बारह साल तक इस बात का मौका दिया गया कि वह कोई रंग तलाश कर सके, लेकिन वह इसमें कामयाब नहीं हुई। आगे तेल को जमाने के बारे में हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन इस देश में घी खाने वाले भाइयों की तादाद बहुत बड़ी है। जो भाई वनस्पति खाने वाले हैं, उन की बात को इस देश ने दस साल तक बर्दाश्त किया उन लोगों की मर्जी के खिलाफ जो घी खाने वाले हैं और पैदा करने वाले हैं। अब समय आ गया है कि वनस्पति खाने वाले भाई कुछ दिन के लिये कुर्बानी करें और जब तक देश के साइंटिस्ट कोई ऐसा रंग तलाश न कर सकें, जिस से वनस्पति को रंगा जा सके और इस प्रकार घी की मिलावट को रोका जा सके, कम से कम तब तक के लिये तेल को जमाना बन्द कर दिया जाये, ताकि इस देश में, जहां लोगों की खुराक खराब है, खाने के लिये अच्छा घी मिल सके, लोगों को तेल-घानी लगा कर धंधा मिल सके, घी खाने वालों को घी मिल सके और घी पैदा करने वाले अपने पशुधन की तरक्की कर सकें।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I congratulate the hon. Member who has sponsored this Bill on his sincerity of purpose and conviction and on the tenacity with which he has been pursuing the matter all the year round.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): And for misplaced enthusiasm.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wish to say that I was never so much in agreement with my hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh as today on all that he has said in support of this Bill. When I say all this, I do not forget the great contribution made by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar and the arguments advanced by him. It is after taking into account all those arguments that I am advocating my support for this Bill.

I flung a small question at Shri V. P. Nayar when he said that in the absence of hydrogenated oil, the people in the south would be in difficulty, because they had now taken to these hydrogenated oils. Previously, they were using fresh coconut and other oils; now, that is not available; it becomes rancid with the passage of time. This was what my hon. friend was saying. I just flung a small question at him and asked him what they were doing before the hydrogenated oils came into the picture. I could not get any satisfactory answer. The answer was that fresh oil was available in the village all the time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The answer is that more and more of coconut oil is being consumed by a variety of industries, and the population is growing so much that coconut oil production has not grown in keeping with it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is just a fiction and nothing more than a fiction, and that has been exploded in many ways already.

I may just tell him how this very argument was advanced formerly, when I had something to do, in a little way, with this affair in Jodhpur State which was just 36,000 square miles in extent. Being fully convinced that the hydrogenated oils should be stopped, should be stamped out and rooted out from the State of Jodhpur, I wanted to do something in this matter. Then, I was an official, and I wanted to take a strong attitude. The Chief Minister of that State who happened to be an Englishman, and the Finance Minister of that State who also happened to be an Englishman could not appreciate, just as my hon. friend has not been able to appreciate, my attitude in keeping hydrogenated oils out of that State. They said that it was absolutely impossible and it could not be done, and if I did it, the position would be that no ghee would be available in the State and people would suffer. But what happened was that hydrogenated oil was rooted out of that State for full ten years. The arrangements made by that Government at that time prevailed, and ghee was available all the time, and the rate at which ghee was sold did not go up from between $6\frac{3}{4}$ *chattaks* a rupee to $6\frac{1}{2}$ *chattaks* a rupee. At that time, that used to be the rate at which pure ghee was sold. And the myth which was being flung in our face by the topmost people in the State was just exploded. I have not the least doubt that if we adopt this Bill, and if we just realise that pure ghee is better than hydrogenated oil, and that fresh oils are better than hydrogenated oils, we shall be able to get sufficient quantities of ghee and fresh oils in this country, and we shall be able to meet the situation. Even at present, the total quantity of hydrogenated oil is just half of the total quantity of ghee consumed.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): When was it that the hon. Member took this step?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I took that step in 1945 or 1946.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to have the guidance of the House with regard to the time-limit for the speeches on this Bill. We have 1 hour and 6 minutes left, which means that this discussion should come to an end at 4.36 p.m. today. The hon. Minister wants half an hour, and the Mover of

the Bill might need at least five minutes, which comes to a total of 35 minutes. That leaves us hardly half an hour.

As for extension of the time, the maximum extension that is possible now, in view of the business before us, is 10 minutes or 15 minutes. It is not possible to extend it beyond that. I have got four more names here, or rather, four more chits here from hon. Members who wish to speak.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have not sent my chit. I also want to speak. So, you may count it as five chits.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid it would be very difficult. 1 hour has been allotted for the next Bill, and the third Bill also should get started today and have at least five minutes, and then it can be taken up on the next occasion. Therefore, I am afraid that either some of the hon. Members might withdraw their names, or the time-limit will have to be six or seven minutes for each Member. Hon. Members can choose whichever way they like.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): I have sent my chit already, and I want just five minutes.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I would like to make a submission. This Bill which is under discussion really brings to the forefront the issue of nutrition, the issue of cattle protection and so on. So many points connected with our food problem are involved, and it is not simply a Bill that we are debating or a particular clause on which we are speaking. Therefore, looking to the nature of the subject that is before us, which has come up after a long time, and considering the fact that, as you yourself, Madam, know, being a doctor yourself, nutrition is an important subject, I would appeal to the House to give us a little more time for the consideration of this Bill.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We need not conclude our discussions on this Bill today. We can take it up on the next occasion, if we want the other Bills to have their turn today.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid that is not possible, namely that we keep this Bill pending and take up the next Bill. This Bill has to be disposed of before we take up the next Bill which is on the list. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur may continue his speech. I shall consult the hon. Speaker if he wants this Bill to be postponed to the next occasion. But the hon. Members whose Bills are next on the agenda and will have their turn to move for their consideration may not feel very happy about it, if their Bills are not taken up. They miss the opportunity completely; they may never again get a chance of moving their Bills. That is my difficulty.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur will be as brief as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I feel very strongly in this matter. As my hon. friend has put it, this raises very fundamental points. I never thought that vested interests are so powerful in this country that they would be able to stop us, the Government, the scientists and others from going ahead in their way in this particular matter. This matter has been raised in Parliament times without number and keen awareness and interest have been shown by hon. Members on all sides. Yet this hydrogenated oil has become a part of our life.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us see the voting.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Some people think that this has become a part of our life just like opium was for some time a part of the life of the Chinese. If it was essential for the Chinese to go on consuming opium, it may be necessary for us to go on consuming this hydrogenated oil because it has become a part of our

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

life. I consider it to be more dangerous than opium—this habit.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a narcotic?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think it is more dangerous than that. I consider it to be a slow poison to the health of the nation. It is a most dangerous and insidious enemy of animal husbandry. That has been very strongly pointed out by my hon. friend. When I gave the example of animal husbandry, I had in mind what I found even in the Jodhpur State. There animal husbandry used to be one of the most important sectors of the economy. It was an important exporting centre. Within three years, vegetable ghee had displaced this exporting centre and what we found was vegetable ghee coming from outside and getting mixed with pure ghee and people having a roaring trade. So animal husbandry was suffering. Every hearth and home has been exploited. We know that the consumption of wine is restricted to 5 per cent of the population. But here is something which exploits every hearth and home. Either you are being cheated or somebody else is being cheated.

In Delhi, I was purchasing gree from rural areas, pure ghee paying for pure ghee. But all the time I found that it was never pure ghee. I sent a sample of it to my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, to get it analysed and say whether it was pure ghee that I was paying for. He got it analysed and told me that 70 per cent of it was *vanaspati*. So 30 per cent only is pure.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Did he analyse it or did he get it analysed?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So every hearth and home is being cheated. This has completely demoralised the rural economy. We have completely displaced the village *ghani* which would have given employment to so many people, which would be everywhere, in every village, because nodoby would take rancid oil as my hon. friend apprehends. Everyone wants fresh oil. When he wants it he will immediately go to the *ghani* which is there in every village.

So hydrogenated oil is the enemy of this. It is responsible for driving out the village *ghanis*. It is also doing considerable harm to animal husbandry. It has been there cheating and exploiting every hearth and home. It is taken to the villages and mixed with things in a hundred and one ways. Then it is churned and ghee is prepared, producing the flavour.

Therefore, I very strongly support this Bill. We must not only discuss this Bill but pass it so that we may get rid of this nuisance.

As regards colourisation, it is difficult for a man of my understanding to believe that it is not possible to find a suitable colour. I wish to convey it to the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture that very few in this country believe that such a thing cannot be found. People look at you with suspicion when you say it is not possible. Why is it that in this age of scientific and technological advance you say that you cannot devise a colour for this? Even when there is a little talk of some colour likely to be devised, you find a sort of vicious propaganda let loose against colourisation. All the time you see in cinemas documentaries being shown which are against the idea of colourisation. When Government have accepted the policy of colourisation, it is unfortunate that not only in cinemas but even in some government publications we find advertisements supporting these ideas against colourisation.

The other day I went to Mysore and had been to the technological laboratory there. I was taken round there. I make this statement on the floor of the House and want an answer from the hon. Deputy Minister. I was told by the Director and his subordinates that they have been able to find a colour which could be adopted and it was also not an offending of colour. It

was a colour which would be acceptable from the aesthetic point of view also. I do not know what has happened to that. We hear no talk of it. I do not know where it has been silenced. I wish the hon. Minister takes serious action. I make this statement on the floor of the House. When I went there, I was particularly interested in this matter.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Is it Mysore?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes. In my presence, they conducted the experiment and they said, 'Here is the colour. Here we are heating. The colour does not disappear on heating. Also it is not offensive'. But when I asked a question, they said nothing is being done at Mysore. Poona has done something in this connection. Now they are conducting certain tests which will take three years.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the name of the colour found out there?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know the name.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I say this because there is a list of the schemes on that in answer to a question today. I do not find it there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I put a specific question here. In Mysore, they told me about this. Still, I do not know what has happened. There are many who think that a colour could be found. There are certain people who say that even if you put *haldi*, which we use every day in our dietary, the colour will not disappear. It will have an yellow colour. I do not know whether it has been tested or not. If we are able to find out a colour and apply it, it would be something, so that if there are people who are bent upon taking it, they will know what they are taking. Let them have it.

I feel that even this colourisation is not the right solution to this problem. The right solution is to stop it completely. What advantage are you deriving from this? If vitamins can be added in hydrogenated oil, can they not be added in some other way? What is the necessity for having vitamins only through in hydrogenated oil. After all, you are taking oil and nothing else. If you get fresh oil, is it not better? Are you not paying much more for this than you pay for fresh oil? It is only the poorer section which goes in for hydrogenated oil because that section cannot afford to go in for ghee. Why are you exploiting that section? The poorer section which cannot afford to buy pure ghee goes in for this and still you raise the price. Government are getting Rs. 5 crores every year. Because of this, are they also not becoming a vested interest in this? I say that the poor man who is using it and who can much better use the ordinary oil should be permitted to do that.

It may be said, 'Please do not ban *vanaspati*. We have all the machinery with us'. If that is so, what harm is there if it is used for some other purpose? Let those people who have already made tons of money be satisfied with what they have got. There is no answer to that. They cannot demand that we should pay them for the machinery. They have exploited the country and they have got everything out of that machinery by manufacturing it and looting people in the real literal sense of the term.

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: I hope he will stick to his promise to take only five minutes.

Shri Amjad Ali: Madam Chairman, I was very glad to find my friend Shri H. C. Mathur, a gentleman from Rajasthan supporting the Bill for the prevention of hydrogenation. As a matter of fact, there has always been a prejudice against men of his State that they are the persons who indulge in this sort of spurious trade.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, no. Do not identify Rajasthan with two or three persons: Rajasthan has got 150 lakhs of people.

Shri Amjad Ali: Before I go on to the other points I have a question to ask the hon. Mover of this Bill. I have a slight doubt as to what a particular portion in this Bill is about. In his reply he may give an answer. I am quoting the second proviso in clause 2 of this Bill which reads as follows:

> "Provided further that the stock of vanaspati existing at the commencement of this Act shall be permitted by the Government to be exported by the manufacturers at their option on and from the commencement of this Act."

I have considerable difficulty in understanding this part of the Bill. I hope my hon. friend would make it clear when he gives his reply. Unless he was thinking in terms of compensation for expropriation or some such thing, he will not have put this clause into the Bill.

I would also like to know from the Government, from my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, Mr. A. M. Thomas something about this, some clear idea about this, because this movement was possibly started as early as Independence itself. In the year 1951, such a move was taken in the Provisional Parliament and our esteemed friend, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, who was the Food Minister then, told the House that he had appointed a committee to go into the question of the colourisation in order to distinguish the Vanaspati from pure ghee and also for the purpose of checking adulteration of ghee but that report has not come to us and we do not know what has been done with respect to that.

The hon. Mover of this Bill has also opined that our scientists and our laboratory assistants and also the doctors were there but till now we have not been able to know anything about the colourisation. Why should not vanaspati or for the matter of that Dalda have been given the colour in order to give a distinguishing mark from the ordinary ghee. Ordinary ghee, as a matter of fact, costs much more. To adulterate it with vanaspati would be cheaper but that would not give the property of ghee and the consumers and customers are cheated to that extent. Incidents have been cited by Shri Mathur where a person like him who possibly has got very good sense of business and trade could be cheated.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do you suggest that he himself adulterated it?

Shri Amjad Ali: It may be the other way round because Shri Thomas was given charge of it and he had found it out. You have expressed a doubt earlier whether he had examined it himself or he had it examined it by his laboratory men. Somehow, the fact remains that it was adulterated to the extent of 70 per cent. So, colourisation was much more needed just to see that vanaspati or Dalda is not mixed, and we remain always suspicious of purchasing ghee unless it is from the custody of my hon. friend Shri Krishnappa or Shri Thomas, in the milk scheme. We are always suspicious of purchasing ghee from the bazar. This difficulty could be avoided by colourisation. That is the thing which is needed, and the services of doctors and our scientists may be utilised and that will obviate the difficulty of detecting the spurious stuff as against the real ghee.

The mover of this Bill has elucidated the possible ill-effects of vanaspati. I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there are four reasons for moving this Bill. One of them is the injury caused to public health. Regarding this aspect, I completely agree with my predecessor that it is injurious. I have somehow a feeling that Dalda or vanaspati is really injurious to health and it is also slow poisoning. For a number of years, indeed for a century, ever since the Britishers entered Assam—my State—the Assamese were subjected

to slow poisoning by opium. Vanaspati is another poison which we have now introduced into the public health of the nation. I wish it goes out sooner.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Ban smoking also because it is nicotine.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member is a supporter of vanaspati, he could have given his name for speaking. Let him not interrupt every speaker. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have already spoken.

Shri Amjad Ali: What I want to say is that the Government should make up its mind once and for all and declare clearly what its policy is. Today, such a Bill has come. But 15 years ago also such a Bill had come here. The time-lag is there and attempts have been made to know the definite policy of the Government. I hope that the Government—the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—will today declare the policy of Government cut-and-dried, so that we can know the position and how the Government thinks in this matter, and we shall be grateful that such a thing is not kept pending.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, I have no doubt that the mover of this Bill had a laudable object in view. But unfortunately he has not given sufficient thought to achieve it. Those who have supported the measure are making it a grievance that the Indian cattle wealth today has deteriorated because of the manufacture of vanaspati and that the use of vanaspati has spread all over the country. I would like to say, as I said earlier while requesting you for an extension of time, that while discussing this measure, the aspect of nutrition should be kept before our eyes. Those who have come forward with the plea, "Ban vanaspati or Dalda"—whatever it is—are looking at the problem from a very particular angle, in the sense that in Rajasthan and Gujarat, for example, there is good cattle wealth. India is unevenly developed, or rather, the distribution of cattle wealth and milk is uneven in India just as it in the case of wealth which is unevenly distributed. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have got good cattle wealth and enough milk. If you go to Assam —recently I had been there—or to the South, there, there is very poor yield from cattle, almost negligible. So, looking to the modern conditions of life, it is extremely difficult to procure an ounce of milk for tea, apart from preparing ghee. Therefore, it is not a problem between ghee and vanaspati. Certainly, if there is a problem of adulteration, it should be effectively dealt with.

Recently, the Health Minister admitted, perhaps to the shame of the administration, that unfortunately in this country nobody can vouchsafe that any food is not adulterated. I am quoting almost verbatim from his statement. Now, if adulteration has become a paying proposition, I do not think the method which you aim at, by which you would like to keep pure ghee purer by banning vanaspati or hydrogenated oils, would be possible. This is a wrong approach. What is the poor man's food today? With all the medical evidence at our disposal, there are views which are definitely against him. One hon. Member quoted the instance of Denmark. What is the position today in Denmark, which is supposed to be a butter-rich country in the world? 92 lbs. is the *per capita* consumption of butter per year and as against that 41 lbs. of margarine is being used. Why? Because butter is being exported. They have got a big export market.

But there is another aspect also. Looking to the prevailing price of ghee, can a poor man afford to buy ghee? Those of us who had experience of jail life remember that there is a schedule that so much ounces of oil should be given to every convict.

[Shri Khadilkar]

There of course we were robbed of our oil, and the doctor used to complain that our health was suffering. That means, a certain fat content in our food is essential. That must be accepted. Conditions of modern life being what they are, with greater urbanisation and other things, we will have to put up with all the defects in it. So many other articles we consume have some counter-effect. As an expert medical woman in the profession, you would also bear me out that there are so many things which we consume which are harmful in some way or other.

Mr. Chairman: You seem to call for my expression of opinion. I do not consider vanaspati is necessary. I consider it to be harmful.

Shri Khadilkar: That is all right. That is a medical opinion, but there are medical opinions and medical opinions. There is one opinion by the Indian Medical Council, which is supposed to be a very authoritative one. This problem was considered long ago and some authoritative opinion was expressed collectively. I will come to that later.

But the main question today is, if at all we are going to make a rational approach to our food and nutrition problem from the point of view of the poorer people, are we going to deprive them of this vanaspati and replace it by pure oil? Is it possible? Some of us are lamenting that ghanis are disappearing. They are bound to disappear. Another fact was mentioned last time by Shri Nayar that you cannot preserve oil without getting rancidity. That aspect also must be considered, which is very harmful to oneself.

I would plead that the cattle wealth of this country needs protection. I know the prices of Dalda and other vanaspatis are going high. The shares of Dalda and other vanaspati-manufacturing concerns are quoted very high; they are making great profits. I am not giving support to any vested interest in the industry. But a proper approach must be undertaken by the Ministry concerned and they must come forward with necessary steps. If more ghee is produced and made available at cheaper rates, I am certain that people will prefer ghee to vanaspati. But as it is ghee is not within the purchasing power of the common man. Therefore, people have no other choice but to buy some vegetable oil or some such thing for its nutritive value; they are forced to do it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Khadilkar: I want to say a word about adulteration. Science has developed and I am told that decolourisation is equally possible for those who have practised adulteration as a profitable business. They cannot be prevented by mere colourisation. Therefore there should be strict administrative checks, so far as food articles are concerned, whether it is vanaspati, ghee or any other food article. There must be a strict administrative check and those who practise adulteration must be severely punished. That is the only remedy. Also, cattle wealth must be protected by positive efforts and not by just showing sympathy nor complaining that because of vanaspati, our cattle wealth is suffering.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): Madam Chairman, I have not been able to understand why there has been so much opposition to the use of vanaspati. Certainly, vanaspati is not only used in India but in different names it is also used throughout the world. In putting forward their arguments, I have found that hon. Members have only expressed sentiments. It has only been said that it is a bad thing.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Dr. Samantsinhar: I will cite medical opinion. Nobody has so far said in what way it produces bad effect. Which of the medical associations in the world have given definite opinion that vanaspati is doing harm to the human system? As regards medical opinion, I can say that no clear opinion has been given. Only recently we were told that vanaspati produces certain heart diseases. On that also, we had some discussion in the Health Consultative Committee. This is the opinion which they have given:

> "Vegetable oils contain certain compounds called fatty acids, some of which may be saturated while others are unsaturated. This distinction is based on the nature of the chemical composition of the fatty acids. The proportions of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids vary in different vegetable oils. The nutritive value of any given oil is found to depend to a great extent on its unsaturated fatty acid content. Oils rich in saturated fatty acids, like coconut oil, ghee, vanaspati, etc., have the property of elevating serum cholesesterol levels, which is one of the many factors associated with certain blood vessel lesions, called atherosclerosis."

So it is not only vanaspati, even pure ghee and coconut oil produce these heart diseases. Therefore, why do you accuse only vanaspati? Even ghee should be banned if you take into consideration the heart diseases.

Secondly, there was opposition to this on the ground that ghanies are wasted and that industry is going down. It was also said that people depending on animal husbandry are affected and their condition is becoming worse. Madam Chairman, you know that charkha was in our country and many cottage industries based on that were there. After the establishment of the textile factories what has happened to those cottage industries? If those cottage industries are to survive, why do you not ban these textile factories? May hon. friend Shri Mathur said that these people have exploited the consumers and the Government. Same is the case with the textile mill owners. They have also exploited the consumers. They have also made very good profits. So they should also be banned if you want the cottage industries to prosper.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the case of textiles I know what I am purchasing.

Dr. Samantsinhar: That is true. If you want to know what you are purchasing in the case of vanaspati there must be some colourisation or some other method, and not by banning it completely.

An Hon. Member: That will take ten years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That will never be found.

Mr. Chairman: Please allow the hon. Member to proceed.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Now I come to the question of adulteration. Whatever method you may adopt, whatever process you may introduce, this will continue. That has come into our society. Even parents now want their children to be given cheap foods. So, this is a social evil and this actually requires serious consideration, and adoption of some strong measures. So, I am in favour of having some colour to distinguish vanapasthi from others.

To meet the argument of Shri Nayar hame have argued that before vanaspati, oil was used and its proportion being spoiled after long storage was there, we are also using some oils for preservation of food. But when better methods are available, why continue the old method?

Thirdly, it is giving us some foreign exchange. It also gives the Government some revenue. Besides, many people are employed in the

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

industry. So, I do not think that this Bill would be beneficial to the country. So, I oppose it.

श्री बाल्मीकि (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभानेत्री जी, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। तथा इसमें प्रदर्शित भावना का अभिनन्दन करता हूं। हमारा भारतवर्ष देश राम और कृष्ण की पुण्य भूमि है और यह वह देश है जहां पर कि कभी घी और दूध की नदियां बहा करती थीं। आज वहां पर शुद्ध घी, दूध का तो कहना ही क्या, शुद्ध पीने के पानी का भी अभाव है। मैं किसी भावुकता के साथ नहीं बल्कि गम्भीरता के साथ इस विषय को इसलिये लेता हूं क्योंकि रासायनिक क्रिया द्वारा वनस्पति या डालडा को घी के रूप में जमाया जाना उचित नहीं है। आज सारे देश के अन्दर वनस्पति घी के प्रति एक अश्रद्धा ही नहीं बल्कि विरोधात्मक भावना भी मौजूद है। इस वनस्पति आयल के बारे में डाक्टरों का कुछ भी मत हो लेकिन मैं इस विचार को मानता हूं कि शुद्ध घी शुद्ध घी बना रहना चाहिये और वनस्पति आयल जो कि तेल का एक रूप है वह तेल के रूप में रहना चाहिए।

मुझे याद है कि आज से २०—२५ साल पहले जब मैं भारतवर्ष की गुलामी के पंजे से आजाद करने के लिए एक मामूली कार्यकर्ता की हैसियत से आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ता हुआ देश में घूमता था तो एक बार भुसावल से एक मील चल कर जब मैं ताप्ती नदी के किनारे खड़ा हुआ था तो मैंने जो दोहा उस समय रचा था वह इस अवसर पर मुझे याद आ रहा है :

"तप्त हृदय वर ताप्ती, गिरि उर धुनै शरीर
मां पहिला वैभव कहां, रजत कनक घट क्षीर"

अभी कल या परसों रेल में एक यात्री ने वनस्पति के विरोध में एक शेर पढ़ी थी और वह भी मुझे इस मौके पर याद आ रही है और वह इस प्रकार है :

"पहले सब्जी घी से बनती थी
अब घी सब्जी से बनता है
पहले औरत बच्चा जनती थी
अब सारा आलम जनता है।"

घी हमारे शरीर के लिए और शक्ति देने के लिए जितना आवश्यक है उतना यह वनस्पति तेल आवश्यक नहीं है। वनस्पति तेल या डालडा हमें हानि पहुंचाता है। वह हमारे हृदय की धमनियों को और जो मस्तिष्क की पतली शिराएं हैं उनको मोटा करने में सहायता देता है और इस तरह से जीवन का ह्रास होता है।

हमारे देश में अच्छे घी का अभाव इस वजह से भी है कि हमारे पशुधन का ह्रास हो रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश में गोधन का निरन्तर ह्रास होता चला जा रहा है। हमारी सरकार का यह कर्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व हो जाता है कि पशुधन और गोधन की रक्षा करे और शुद्ध घी जो दूध के जानवरों से प्राप्त होता है उसको कम न होने दिया जाय और उसकी शुद्धता बनाये रखने की दिशा में जोरदार कदम उठाये जायें। मैं समझता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय देश भर में जो आवाज उठ रही है कि वनस्पति आयल जो कि सफेद रंग में घी की शक्ल में जमाया जाता है उसमें रंग मिला दिया जाय, उससे अनभिज्ञ नहीं होंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस आवाज की उपेक्षा नहीं करेंगे और शीघ्र ही इस वनस्पति आयल में कोई रंग मिलाने के वास्ते सक्रिय कदम उठायेंगे। अब सारे देश में यह आवाज उठ रही है कि इस वनस्पति आयल और डालडा में कोई कलर दिया जाय, कोई रासायनिक क्रिया इस रूप में की जानी चाहिये लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या कारण है जो कि अभी तक हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स इस विज्ञान के युग में कोई उसके वास्ते उपयुक्त रंग नहीं तलाश कर पाये हैं।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदया मैं आपकी इजाज़त से एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं । मैं वनस्पति आयल कभी नहीं खाता, मैं शुद्ध सरसों का तेल खाता हूं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब से लोग यह वनस्पति आयल खाने लगे हैं तब से हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चे क्यों ज्यादा पैदा होने लग गये हैं ?

श्री वाल्मीकि : बड़ा विचित्र सवाल है ।

मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि सरकार वनस्पति आयल में कोई उपयुक्त रंग मिलाने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न करे ताकि आज जो घी में मिलावट हो रही है वह बन्द हो सके और लोगों को शुद्ध घी मिल सके । हमारी सरकार को एक जनतन्त्री सरकार होने के नाते जनता की इस वनस्पति में कलर देने की आवाज पर ध्यान देना चाहिये । सरकार को जहां पशुधन और गोधन के विकास की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए । वहां देश में जो घानियां मृतप्राय: हैं उनको भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । जनता को शुद्ध तेल और घी प्राप्त होना चाहिए । जो सरसों का तेल अथवा और तेल खाना चाहे उसे वह शौक से खाये *Interruptions.*

Mr. Chairman: There is too much of subduel noise in the House. So, those hon. Members who wish to converse may kindly go into the Lobby and those who wish to listen to the speeches may kindly listen carefully.

श्री वाल्मीकि : जहां तक मिलावट का सवाल है चाहे वह तेलों में हो अथवा घी में, अनुचित है और यह खेद का विषय है कि यह मिलावट घी के अन्दर बहुत जमाने से किसी न किसी रूप म होती रही है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान उधर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं और मेरा उनसे आग्रह है कि यह मिलावट जैसे भी हो, रोकी जाय । आज भी व्यक्तिगत लाभ के लिये घी और तेलों में मिलावट की जाती है । मिलावट करने के अपराध में जो लोग पकड़े भी जाते हैं उनको पूरी सजा नहीं मिलती है । होना तो यह चाहिए कि ऐसे लोग जो कि मिलावट करने के अपराधी पाये जायें उनको कड़ा दण्ड दिया जाय क्योंकि उनकी यह हरकत समाज विरोधी है और उसका मनुष्यों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है । वे मिलावट करके जनता के स्वास्थ्य को धक्का पहुंचा रहे हैं । इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिये । मेरा आग्रह है कि वनस्पति आयल का घी की शक्ल में जमाया जाना बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये कम से कम उस समय तक के लिए जब तक कि उसमें कोई रंग नहीं मिला दिया जाता । मन्त्री महोदय को इसको कलर देने के बारे में विशेष रूप से प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये । लेकिन जब तक इसमें कलर न दिया जा सके तब तक वनस्पति आयल का घी की शक्ल में सफेद रंग में जमाया जाना बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

मैं और अधिक न कह कर इस विधेयक का स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूं ।

16·28 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sympathise with the sentiments of the hon. Members, but I find it difficult to see whether under the present Constitution it is permissible to pass a law to ban the production of vegetable ghee. The simple question is that under the Constitution the manufacture of only that commodity can be stopped which has proved injurious to the public health and as such is harmful to the public interest.

Ghee as it is has two elements, namely, fat, the greasing agency and vitamins to support, help and maintain the health of an individual. So far as the vegetable product is concerned, it has got the greasing quality as well as the vitamins necessary for building up health.

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

It has not got the quality of fats. It has not been medically proved injurious to the health and this being the case it is not permissible under the Constitution to pass a law to prohibit the manufacture of this commodity.

As regards adulteration, you know, throughout the ages, woman in this country has been abused. It is no argument to say that because the woman is abused, and in certain cases it has adversely affected the morale and the life of the people, the girl child should be killed as soon as she is born. This is a useful commodity but because certain unscrupulous merchants resolve to adulteration, it is equally no argument to prohibit its manufacture. Therefore, Sir, on this legal ground I oppose the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I am really surprised at the very long speeches that have been made on such a simple Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let us have a short speech from you.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It should not take much time for any intelligent man to understand it. The Bill, if it taken in the spirit in which it has been presented to the House by the hon. mover, Shri Jhulan Sinha, is simply this. It is well known that there is a big industry of vanaspati and that industry has made practically the existence of pure ghee more and more scarce. It has become difficult to get it. Not only that. What it has done is that it has almost become inmpossible for a large number of persons who want to use ghee to get it at all. That is a problem. My hon. friend Mr. Mathur has just given an example of his own experience. He says that a sample was sent to the Minister—I do not know whether it is the Minister or the Deputy Minister—but he sent it to somebody and it was found out that the sample contained something like 70 per cent of some other thing and not pure ghee at all.

The question is this: ghee is one of those articles in our food which has been considered as the most nutritious and healthy from all points of view for all of us. Ghee being the most nutritious article in our food, particularly of the vegetarians who do not take any other food at all—and a considerable part of India lives on vegetable food only—is it not necessary for the Government to see that that particular article which has been considered as the most indispensable is supplied in a pure and unadulterated form? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the food that is taken by man and for which he goes to the market is available there in the pure form? Does the Government recognise its duty or not? That is the question I want to ask. It is no use arguing the other points at all. If the Government do not think it their duty to do so and allow these things to pass on, then the people may die in large numbers or at least suffer in many ways. This is an elementary duty which the Government must recognise. If it is admitted that whatever ghee is available, most of it is adultered and the people are being cheated, deceived and defrauded, is it not the duty of the Government to put a stop to that kind of thing?

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I may be given a few minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: He might have two minutes more.

Dr. M. S. Aney: My point is this I wou'd like to explain what is the sancity attached to this food, namely, ghee. This is what is described in the *vedas*. I would like to read it here. It reads as follows:

तेजो वा एतत् पशूनाम् यत् घृतम् यद् घृतेनाभिषिंचति तेज एवास्मिन् तत् दधाति

All the strength and stamina of the beasts is in the ghee; and man wants that strength to keep up his body and mind all right, and he gets that strength from ghee. Therefore, the *mantra* says that by all means try to have at least some quantity of ghee in your food; this is also called *annashuddhi*. The orthodox men may not eat it. It is said that they cannot have their food unless there is at least a sprinkling of ghee over it. This has been the religious conviction that has been going on. That is the reason why the practice of the consumption of ghee has been kept up. An attempt should be made to make it more easily available to the people, and not to try to encourage those things by which the existence of ghee itself will become a matter of history in this country.

My point is this, that whatever else Government may be doing, this elementary duty of Government to protect the food of man, and to make it available to him in all its purity is not being done The reason is that they have not been able to find a proper colour. I think we have got eighteen national laboratories in our country, and so many scientists and chemists are engaged there. Should it be beyond the capacity of our chemists to find out a suitable colour? I have reliably learnt that this question has never been referred to the scientists in our laboratories. I had asked some friends whether it was not possible to find out a colour. They said that this question had never been referred to them. That was what I was told. Nobody is keen about this matter. When there is a discussion, some kind of suave reply is given just to satisfy those who raise the discussion, and an attempt is made to hush up the whole thing. But the point is this, namely that Government must be serious about this matter. I do not mind whether this Bill is passed or not, but the Government should seriously try to find out a suitable colour, so that it would be possible for the people to distinguish between pure ghee and vanaspati. I do not want to come in the way of those who want to use vanaspati, and they can have it, but those who want to have pure ghee should be saved from the adulteration and from the fraud that is going on. That is my reason for supporting this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the desire of the House that the time for this Bill be extended?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri A M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Shri D. C. Sharma also wants to speak.

श्री खुशवक्त राय (खेरी) : और श्री तारिक नहीं बोलना चाहते ?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : काश्मीर में हम घी खाते नहीं हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : सभापति महोदय, जो दो तीन मेडिकल सवाल उठाये गये हैं, मैं दो तीन मिनट में उनके बारे में जवाब देना आवश्यक समझती हूं ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Member Dr. Sushila Nayar may speak in English.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: As my hon. friends want me to speak in English, I shall abide by their wishes, although having been here for about four years now, they should be able to understand Hindi by this time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: But there is another difficulty also. The hon. Member would not be able to give the Hindi equivalents of the scientific words.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I shall speak regarding the medical aspects of the question, about which one hon. Member asked my opinion. Another hon. Member said that even ghee was bad. Fats led to various kinds of cardiac conditions, of arterio-sceloratic conditions and he read out certain medical

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

opinions to point out that all those oils which got frozen, such as coconut oil, vanaspati ghee etc. were all bad because they increased the amount of collesterol in the blood, and increase in the amount of collesterol in the blood leads to arteriosclerosis or the hardening of the arteries, with all the consequent changes, leading away to heart diseases, high blood pressure and stroke which carried our revered Home Hinister Shri G. B. Pant, or the coronary hard disease which carried away our valued colleague Shri Feroze Gandhi and some others. He concedes one point which is a very valuable point from my point of view. That is, that medical opinion has agreed and has come to the definite conclusion that those oils which get frozen are bad for the health of man; they lead to early arteriosclerosis and they lead to consequent cardiac diseases which are taking a heavy toll of life in our country. It was said that in western countries also they are using hydrogenated oils much as margarine. But do my hon. friends realise that the problem number one in those countries today is the cardiac disease and they are spending clososal sums of money on research as to how to overcome these cardiac diseases, coronary conditions and so on?

Everyone knows how in our country the incidents of coronary diseases has been increasing of late. We did not hear of so many people dying all of a sudden, as we do these days. We have been hearing about it for some years now especially since the advent of these hydrogenated oils in this country.

Now the point was made that even ghee is bad. I concede the point that even ghee can lead to an increase of chlesterol in the blood. But the very fact that ghee is not available in large quantity, it is not, so easily available and is so very costly, prevents man from taking too much of it. We are making *vanaspati* more easily available so that it is possible for people to go and have *puris* and *kachauris* and all kinds of fried things made in vanaspati, which they cannot make in pure ghee because it is too costly.

Therefore, it is most important that we find a way of putting an end to this excessive consumption of *vanaspati*. If *vanaspati* is banned in this country, I think we will render the greatest service to our countrymen.

There is one more point I wish to make. One hon. Member asked here a moment ago: 'Do you want to do away with fats in the diet? Certainly not. We can use oils, and the very fact that pure oil cannot be kept for a very long time will necessitate the local production of oil. In that way, fresh oil will be used. Nobody is going to use rancid oil. The pity of it is that we are converting good oil into poisonous *vanaspati* and making our people consume it. We are spending money on making it harmful. Pure oil is cheaper than *vanaspati*. We make our poor folks pay more for something which is worse than pure unadulterated oils, which they can have and they will have if *vanaspati* was not available.

I have just mentioned the effect that hydrogenation has on the heart. But do the hon. Members realise its effect on genetics that this *vanaspati* is likely to produce? 'Rat' experiments and certain other experiments have been carried out to show the changes that are produced in the genes, as a result of the use of hydrogenated oils. None of the hon. Members will be there to see the day when our descendants, the generations to come, will be paying for what we are doing today.

The central theme today in medical research is the effects of genetics. Some hon. Members might have seen an article two days ago in the lay Press about the importance of genetics. It is being said that cancer is traced to genetics and leukaemias

have their origin in genetics and so on. Research is still going on in genetics. It is one of the most important fields of research, namely the effects upon genetics of the nuclear tests on the one hand and of *vanaspati* on the other. What havoc hydrogenated oils and *vanaspati* are playing with the generations to come, none of us is able to say today. Sir, the vested interests are very powerful and with their money are able. I am sorry to say—even to purchase some of the scientists today. So, it is necessary that the Government puts an effective check on these vested interests in the interest of the country and saves the nation from the evil effects of vanaspati.

Shri V. P. Nayar: She happens to be a medical expert. What is her opinion about the animal fat? As a medical expert, does she approve of the large-scale consumption of animal fat?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have told you the proportion of the saturated and unsaturated fatty acids so far as the medical science is aware of it. But what are we doing? We are increasing the amount of this harmful components through the process of hydrogenation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That answers everythings except my question.

Mr. Chairman: Very well. The hon. Minister.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have had a good debate on this Bill and I am glad that the discussion has cut across party lines and policies too. The subject-matter of the discussion is not one of the first impression, as far as this Parliament is concerned. It has come up, in some form or the other, in every session of Parliament, either in the form of questions or in the form of Bills or in the form of Resolutions, either in this House or in the other House.

Shri Amjad Ali: Since 1951.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The arguments advanced either for prohibition of hydrogenated vegetable oil or for compulsory colorisation of *vanaspati* have been more or less the same as on the previous occasions. So, there is naturally bound to be much of repetition of the various aspects presented by the Government to justify its approach as also its stand which it wants to take on a measure of this kind.

Before proceeding further, I am very anxious to dispel any impression that may be gaining ground that the Government is not quite responsible or appreciative of the views expressed or the feelings voiced on the floor of this House. I earnestly plead, with hon. Members, Dr. Sushila Nayar and others who have expressed very strong feelings on a Bill of this kind and advocated the prohibition of hydrogenated oil, to consider this matter without any prejudice or pre-conceived notion, such as that the *ghee* my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, produced contained 70 per cent. *vanaspati* or only 30 per cent. of *ghee*.... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At least you verified the fact.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I want a dispassionate consideration of the whole question. I want the House to have an objective approach, the whole question of *vanaspati* or hydrogenated oil must fall or stand on its merits as a cooking medium and on that basis we shall examine this hydrogenated oil, *vanaspati* or dalda, or by whatever name it is called. The hon. Member wants by this Bill absolute prohibition of hydrogenated vegetable oil. What does that mean—banning of *vanaspati*? Apart from the other aspects, to which I will come later, apart from the purpose which it serves as a fat as pointed out by Shri V. P. Nayar, what would it mean—that is the banning of manufacture of hydrogenated oil? We are

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now producing about 3·4 lakh tons of hydrogenated oil valued at Rs. 92·65 crores. We get an excise duty on this to the extent of Rs. 6·8 crores. The foreign exchange earned on the export of *vanaspati* comes to about a crore of rupees. The capital invested on this industry comes to about Rs. 12-15 crores and the labour employed, about 10,000 persons. So, this is the position of the industry. Therefore, the banning of this industry would mean the banning of all these activities which we find in this industry. This industry has grown from very small beginnings, and it has reached the stage of growth which we find today and in which we find ourselves in today. Whatever it be, whatever be the cost, if it is established that it is not conducive to the national economy of the country or to the health of human beings, then the Government would have absolutely no hesitation in adopting a measure of this kind.

I want to disabuse any impression that the Government is subject to any influence of the manufacturing concerns. I am sorry that the hon. Member, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur—a Member with the standing of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur—has levelled a charge that we are subject to the influence of the manufacturing concerns. He has not even spared the scientists and the technicians of this country. I am very sorry for this line of approach by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, a person who really is quite well-informed and who contributes very usefully to the discussions and debates in this House.

My hon. friend must know that the tradition of this Government has never been to yield to the pressure of vested interests if that is injurious to the interests of this country. It has never been the tradition of this country. Take, for example, prohibition. Have we yielded to expediency rather than to principle? In any step that this Government have taken after Independence, it had never yielded to the pressure of vested interests or anything like that. So, I want to disabuse from the minds of hon. Members any impression that we are yielding to the pressure of vested interests. (*Interruption*).

The first question that has been dealt with by my hon. friend, Shri Jhulan Sinha is about the effect of the consumption of *vanaspati* on the health of the people. That point has been referred to by almost all hon. Members and lastly by my hon. friend, Dr. Sushila Nayar. In spite of the fact that Dr. Sushila Nayar is an eminent personality in the medical field, I am sorry that she has not been rather up-to-date in the knowledge that we have got on this subject. (*Interruption*). The question that has been referred to by my hon. friend, Dr. Sushila Nayar was in respect of genetics, fertility and such other aspects. She said that some doubts were expressed about these aspects. I concede that. There were certain doubts because of the premature publication in 1947 of the results of certain researches conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. But subsequently, the findings of the Izatnagar Institute were put to test, and detailed researches were arranged in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute itself, and then at the Nutritional Research Laboratories, Coonoor, the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta. All these researches, which included feeding experiments with poor rice-diets carried out on rats as well as on human subjects at different centres of research, have shown that *vanaspati* of melting point 37°C has no deleterious effect as compared with raw and refined groundnut oil. That is the finding. As regards the comparative nutritive value, the experiments indicated that *vanaspati* of 37°C was as good as raw groundnut oil or refined groundnut oil.

I may also bring to the notice of the House that we have now by legislation enjoined on the manufacturers to

add a minimum of 5 per cent. of sesame oil to be added to the product to serve a two-fold purpose. Firstly, it helps to ensure the presence of essential fatty acids in the product at a level comparable to that in *ghee*. Secondly, it serves as a laten. colourising agent for *vanaspati*, by means of which the presence of *vanaspati* in *ghee* even at a 10 per cent. level could be readily detected by a simple chemical test known as the Baudouin test. If my hon. friend wants it, I can have that mechanism installed even in his house, so that he can find out whether by the adoption of the Baudouin test, there has been adulteration of *ghee* by *vanaspati* or not.

In order to further enrich the nutritive value—this aspect, I am glad, has been referred to by Shri V. P Nayar—*vanaspati* is also being compulsorily fortified with vitamin A to the level of 700 International Units per ounce which is the vitamin A content of best cow's *ghee*.

That *vanaspati* is a wholesome cooking fat comparable to *ghee* in nutritive value was confirmed by the Indian Council of Medical Research in a statement which was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 11th December, 1959 by the Minister of Health. As a result of discussions and researches made by technical experts, we have been able to find that so far as nutritive value is concerned, there was practically no difference between *vanaspati* as currently manufactured and *ghee*. That is the position.

Doubts have also been raised with regard to the effect of consumption of *vanaspati* on heart disease. In that matter also, medical researches have been conducted. Since I have not got time, I do not want to read all the medical opinions. As a result of these researches, there is one finding to the effect that if there is any defect in the matter of cholesteral content by the consumption of *vanaspati*, it is equally shared by other categories of cooking media like butter, *ghee*, and coconut oil. The experiments are still continuing and the Ministry of Health are not yet in a position to arrive at a final conclusion regarding the effects of hydrogenated oils on the consumers.

It will be clear from the various medical opinions that I have got with me—for lack of time, I am not reading them to the House—that all that can be said is that excessive consumption of hydrogenated oils may lead to increase in blood cholesterol levels. But this drawback is shared by hydrogenated vegetable oil with other commonly used food fats like butter, *ghee* and coconut oil. If for this reason alone the production and consumption of hydrogenated vegetable oils is considered undesirable and should be banned, then we would be inconsistent if at the same time we do not ban the production and consumption of butter, *ghee* and coconut oil. One of the hon. Members expressed that view. Although hydrogenated vegetable oils are being consumed in various countries including the U.S.A. where so much research on this subject has been and is being carried out, no country has banned the production of these oils.

In U.S.A. also, they have authoritative opinion to the effect that it has not been yet established that it would have any effect on heart diseases. The Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Government has in a notification, dated 7th December, 1959 indicated that the role of cholesterol in heart and artery diseases has not been established. A causal relationship between blood cholesterol levels and these diseases has not been proved. The advisability of making extensive changes in the nature of the dietary fat intake of the people of the U.S.A. has not been demonstrated. There are further opinions of that medical body, which I shall not read. I do not want to take the time of the House on this aspect of the matter.

Shri Jhulan Sinha has legitimately asked the question why vegetable oils should be hydrogenated and why people should not consume the vegetable

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oils without hydrogenation. That has been partly answered by some Members. The answer to this is twofold: firstly, *ghee* has all along formed the cooking medium of choice particularly in the north and even in the south, though to a relatively lesser extent. People who have been used to the appearance and consistency of *ghee* cannot be expected to take kindly to liquid oils. Secondly, although liquid oils are generally suitable for most cooking purposes, they have little use in the preparation of doughs for baking bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. where a highly developed dough structure is involved, and which can be secured by the incorporation of a plastic or "hard" fat alone; even in the preparation of the dough for *puris*, etc., "hard" fats are often preferred. Then again, for the preparation of sweets, "hard" fats are almost invariably used in preference to liquid oils.

Apart from these utilitarian considerations the hardening process imparts two important advantages to vegetable oils, *viz.*, (i) increased stability, i.e., freedom from rancidity for a longer period and (ii) improved transportability without risk of leakage and loss of costly oil. I may add, that there was a strong agitation against the use of margarine in the United States of America sponsored by the dairy interests, but it died down in course of time and both shortening and margarine are now being freely produced and sold in that country. Although in certain European countries like Austria, Belgium and Germany latent colourisation of margarine with sesame oil has been made compulsory for enabling detection of adulteration of butter—as has been done in India in the case of *vanaspati* —in U.S.A., even that is not being done.

17 hrs.

Some hon. friends have argued that they waited for ten years after the announcement in this House that as a matter of policy it has been adopted by the Government of India that when a suitable colour is found it would be adopted for colourisation of *vanaspati*. I say it is not a reflection on our scientists. Even in advanced countries it has not been found possible. Even in countries like Austria and Belgium, in the continental countries of Europe, they have adopted the very same things that we have adopted, namely, the compulsory addition of sesame oil. Therefore, if it was possible for them to find a suitable colour do you not think it would have been adopted in those countries?

Sir, we are making very sincere efforts in this matter. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur has referred to his experience at the Mysore Research Institute. With regard to that, I want to just make a mention. In fact, it is not a pleasant duty for me to come often and say before this House that although in principle it has been accepted it has not been possible to find a suitable colour. But I strongly urge that the *bona fides* of the Government should not be questioned in this matter. As I do not question the *bona fides* of the mover, the *bona fides* of the Government should not be questioned. Very serious steps were taken, but we have not been satisfied with the results achieved. We have even formed a technical committee of the leading scientists in this country.

The work so far carried out indicates that the choice is limited to four colours. My hon. friend Shri Mathur has referred to one of them. The four colours are: ratanjot root dye, alcohol extract of turmeric, copper chlorophyll and a synthetic yellow colour prepared from 4, 4' dihydroxy 2, 6, 2' 6', terra tert—butyl diphenyl methane. I do not want to refer to all these four colours. I will only refer to the colour which was shown to my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, by Dr. Subrahmanyan of the Mysore Institute—the alcoholic extract of turmeric.

The use of this colour had been proproposed by Dr. Subrahmanyan, the Director of the CFTRI, Mysore The

Committee's attention was drawn to the fact that the use of turmeric as a colouring material for *vanaspati* is beset with a serious draw-back in that *vanaspati* colourised with turmeric, especially in the dilution at which it might be used to adulterate ghee, would have a colour very similar to that of cow's ghee. In view of this, there is a risk that colourisation of vanaspati with turmeric may actually help to promote adulteration of ghee with vanaspati rather than prevent it, and thus defeat the purpose for which the measure is to be introduced. The Committee about which I mentioned a little time ago was conscious of these difficulties, and in this connection Dr. Subrahmanyan informed the Committee that some attempts were being made at his Institute to modify the colour of turmeric with calcium. The Committee decided to await the results of these experiments. It was also decided that confirmatory tests in regard to the extent to which this colour satisfied the other specifications prescribed for the purpose should also be carried out at the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun. I do not want to mention the other colours. I have referred to this because this was specifically referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Mathur.

I want to deal with one more point before I conclude, because some attention was given to that point in this House. Shri Jhulan Sinha has asked in his speech: after all, why do you add to the cost when vegetable oils are available in sufficient quantities? On one ton of vanaspati oil, you have to pay about Rs. 600 more per ton. He was asking whether it is desirable. We may just go through the break-up of this Rs. 600. You will find that the cost of tin containers will come to Rs. 140.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is too much.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Central excise duties will come to Rs. 200.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is good.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Then you have to add handling charges, processing charges, sales tax and all that. Then it will come to more than Rs. 600.

I may also say that the average price of vanaspati prevailing at Bombay during 1960 was Rs. 2,492 per metric ton and that of raw groundnut oil Rs. 1,859 per metric ton. A difference of Rs. 633 per metric ton between the two, which is very close to the calculated cost of production plus Rs. 627 per metric ton. It is essentially a matter of consumer preference between the raw oils and vanaspati and if the consumer goes in for the finished product in an increasing measure, in spite of its high price, he evidently feels that the high cost involved is commensurate with the advantage that is obtained thereby.

I want to deal with one more question before I conclude, and that is the production of vanaspati *vis-a-vis* dairy industry. It is a very important point and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not refer to that aspect of the question. In a matter like this, we have to be sure of certain facts. The total quantity of edible oils and fats available in the country is just sufficient to provide a *per capita* consumption of ½ oz. per head per day of fat, as against the minimum normal requirement of two ounces per head according to experts. There, is therefore, plenty of scope for both vanaspati and ghee along with edible vegetable oils to flourish side by side and to expand and develop without impinging on one another's interests. Vanaspati fills the demand for a "hard" fat, particularly among the middle classes, who are unable to afford the high price of ghee; it usually costs between half and one-third as much as ghee, the current rates being about Rs. 3.30 and Rs. 7.00 per kg. respectively. So, when the ghee costs Rs. 7 vanaspati costs only Rs. 3·30.

I may also say that the supply of ghee is comparatively inelastic, as will

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be observed from the figures of the production of milk and ghee during the past 16 years, based on the quinquennial Livestock Census carried out in 1940, 1945, 1951 and 1956. I do not want to give the figures in detail, but you will find that during the past 16 years the production of milk has increased by about 15 per cent. whereas the production of ghee has been more or less stationery.

As I have already stated, the average *per capita* consumption is only half an ounce whereas the minimum requirement is two ounces. So, there is need for a substitute hard fat like vanaspati to meet the constant and ever-widening gap between demand and supply of ghee will, therefore, be readily appreciated.

Another aspect which was referred to by Shri Khadilkar, which is very important, is that the consumption of vanaspati will release more milk for direct consumption. You will find from the 1956 figures—they are the only figures available; we will get the 1961 figures later—that the total production of milk comes to 197 lakhs tonnes. The portion that is converted into ghee comes to 78.4 lakhs tonnes and the percentage converted to ghee comes to 39.8. So, 78 and odd lakh tonnes go for ghee for which the percentage comes to 39.8 and the rest goes for direct consumption.

We know very well the ridiculously small intake that we have of milk. Is it advisable to reduce that intake much further and then increase the production of ghee? Consider it from the nutritive and from the availability of fat aspects. Considering all these aspects, we find that it will be certainly more beneficial to the country or to the people at large if more milk is used rather than convert milk into ghee. So, from that aspect also I want this question to be studied in a dispassionate manner. Then we should come to a conclusion. The scanty resources that we have got in this country have to be preserved. If there is a case, it is only for increased consumption of milk.

It is true that there is this evil of adulteration. I am happy that my hon. friend has drawn my attention to the sample that he has taken. It is true. But I may just mention in two minutes my own personal experience when I was in the college hostel. By the side of it there was a house in which ghee was being produced on a large scale. I just wanted to know how it was being produced. Here at least there was 30 per cent. ghee, but I found that in the other case it was 99.5 per cent. animal fat. Only with a sprinkling of ghee some coconut oil was being added to it. So even in the absence of Vanaspati the adulteration process will continue. You will find that the banning of the manufacture of Vanaspati will never solve this problem. People will resort to other methods. The adulteration problems is a very, very serious problem and, as I told you, the remedy is not in banning Vanaspati but in tightening up the anti-adulteration measures both by the Central and State Governments. That is the only way to deal with it.

It was reported in the press that my hon. friend, the Minister of Health, mentioned in Hyderabad in that conference that a person purchased poison to commit suicide but because it was adulterated it had absolutely no effect on that man. There is absolutely no article which is not being adulterated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a sad commentary on the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I only say that that the problem is really baffling and so the remedy is not banning it but tightening up the anti-adulteration measures in the country. I know that Vanaspati is being used as a common adulterant for ghee. That is why we want its colourisation if and when a suitable colour is found.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister think that animal fat will be available in every hearth and home in every village as Vanaspati is available.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to mention the particular part of the country which I visited recently. I find that what is called *kasturi* is used for Ayurvedic preparations in Kerala. I was told that 60 per cent. of the *Kasturi* that is being purchased is found to be adulterated. How can the Ayurvedic medicine have the same potency which the old people have prescribed? The general standard of our morals has to increase. Also, for the better administration of these laws the State Governments have to take the necessary steps.

I find the recommendations made by the Seminar to which I referred and which was addressed by Shri Karmarkar as well as the recommendations made by the Central Council of Health are now reported to be under the examination of the Ministry of Health. The decisions taken thereon would, it is hoped, make a marked improvement with regard to the problem of prevention of adulteration of all foodstuffs including Vanaspati.

I will conclude with just one quotation. This is from the report on the Marketing of Ghee and other Milk Products in India published by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in 1957. It reads:

> "The main adulterants used are (i) vanaspati (ii) refined vegetable oils and (iii) tallow, charbee and other animal fats. Before World War II, unrefined vegetable oils and tallow were used in larger quantities than vanaspati. The use of tallow is at present negligible. White oil and other mineral oils are also reported to be used as adulterants with ghee, butter and cream....As adulteration of vanaspati is easly detecable by Baudouin Test, the merchants usually adulerate ghee with refined vegetable oils other than sesame oil. In some cases the adulteration is done both with vanaspati and refined vegetable oil, the vegetable oils being used to diluate the vanaspati to an extent that it is not detected through the performance of Baudouin Test."

So, the banning of vanaspati is no solution to the problem.

I want the House to consider this question dispassionately. The Central Government is not against the spirit of this Bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri Jhulan Sinha, and we are even now pursuing our attempt to find out a suitable colour just to minimise the evil of adulteration.

I oppose this Bill, and I believe the hon. Member will persuade himself to withdraw this Bill.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I can hardly improve upon the arguments advanced by those who have supported this Bill. The arguments advanced on this side of the House in support of this Bill have practically answered all the objections raised by the opponents as well. So, I need not deal with that matter.

I had a hope that Government would have been influenced by the weight of opinion expressed in this House as well as all the quotations from Gandhiji, Vinobaji and eminent doctors, which I had given the other day. But the arguments advanced by my hon. friend the Deputy Minister have left me cold and unconvinced. When he was reading from the long brief that he was holding in his hand, I had an impression in my mind—I do not know whether that would be correct or not—that he was reading from a book that I have with me still, entitled 'The case for Vanaspati', a book produced by the vanaspati manufacturers' association. I was all along under this impression.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I read also your book which is with me.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: But he never referred to that book. He never referred to the quotations from the eminent leaders of public opinion in this country and the resolutions of the organisation to which we on this side of the House belong. I had a hope that those things would be referred to and answered in proper detail.

However, you know the difficulties that a Member on this side of the House has in dealing with matters, especially when they are opposed by Government. But the way in which the question has been tackled by Government leaves me no option. They are as unconvinced by my arguments as I am by theirs. So, in the democratic set-up in which we are living...

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): We agree to differ.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Yes, we agree to differ. So, the decision has only to be reached by the people and by the hon. Members constituting this House. I would, therefore, very humbly submit that the matter may be decided by the vote of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for prevention of hydrogenation of oils in India and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Chairman: Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Noes' have it...

Shri Amjad Ali: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Chairman: If hon. Members challenge the result and they want a division, they may do it in the proper way.

Shri Amjad Ali: Yes, we want a division.

Mr. Chairman: In that case, the votes will be taken on Monday.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Why not today?

Mr. Chairman: It is now past 5 P.M. It is about 5.17 P.M. now: So, votes cannot be taken today. They will be taken on Monday

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know whether the hon. Mover is pressing for a division.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Mover himself has pressed for it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know whether he is pressing for a division.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He does not obey the party whip; he is pressing for a division.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He only wanted it to be put to vote. I do not think he pressed for a division

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: He wants a division.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Yes, I want a division.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is very legitimate.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Division can only take place on the next Private Members' Bills day.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. The division will take place on the next Private Members' Bills day.

17.21 hrs.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 14) by Shri Subbiah Ambalam

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

This Bill was introduced on 2nd May, 1958 and it has taken nearly three years to reach the stage of discussion as a Private Members' Bill. The object of the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 was to confer a right on female heirs. Under the general Hindu law, female heirs have only a limited right. When a man dies intestate, leaving no male issue but leaving a daughter and a widow, the widow succeeds to the estate of the deceased inheriting the property as a limited owner. She has the right as a limited owner to enjoy the usufruct of that property during her lifetime. That has been the general Hindu law. After the death of that limited owner, the reversioners, if any, inherit that property as limited owners. But the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 conferred a special right on these female heirs, namely, widow, daughters, mother and other female heirs, an absolute right in the property of the deceased if he died intestate. That has been the object of the Hindu Succession Act, and such rights were conferred under the Act.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): On a point of order. The Law Minister is not here.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): He is coming in a minute. Meanwhile, I am representing him.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Under section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act:

> "The property of a male Hindu dying intestate shall devolve according to the provisions of this Chapter:—
>
> "(a) firstly, upon the heirs, being the relatives specified in class I of the Schedule;
>
> (b) secondly, if there is no heir of class I, then upon the heirs, being the relatives specified in class II of the Schedule."

Class I of the Schedule specifies son, daughter, widow, mother, son of a predeceased son, daughter of a predeceased son and other heirs. So the object of this Act is to confer equal rights on son, daughter, widow and mother. This has been greatly welcomed in Hindu society where the daughter or widow had no such right prior to the passing of this Act.

Section 14 of the Act, to which I have moved an amendment by my Bill, as it stands to day reads as follows:

> "Any property possessed by a female Hindu, whether acquired before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be held by her as full owner thereof and not as a limited owner".

This section confers absolute right on the widow, who was hitherto till 1956, enjoying the property as a limited owner. This has created an unintentional, I should say, hardship and real hardship on other heirs, namely, a daughter living at the time of the commencement of this Act. I shall illustrate that. If a man prior to the commencement of this Act, died intestate leaving a widow and a daughter, the widow got life interest in the property and the daughter would succeed to his estate upon the death of the widow. But after the Act, both the widow and the daughter would, upon the death of the man intestate, simultaneously succeed and each would have half a share. That is the intention of the Parliament—to benefit the daughter as much as the widow. Section 14 denies this right to the daughter living at the commencement of this Act, when the widow who was in enjoyment as a limited owner gets absolute right. For

[Shri Subbiah Ambalam]

instance, in the case of a man who died before the commencement of the Act, leaving a widow and a daughter or a daughter by another wife, the widow would have acquired a limited interest in the entire estate of her husband. Now, by virtue of section 14, this limited interest would become transformed into an absolute interest and the widow gets power to give or transfer the property to whomsoever she likes. The natural tendency of a widow would be to defeat the interest of the step-daughter by gifting the entire estate of the deceased in favour of her brother or sister. This, I submit, would be prejudicial to the interests of the step-daughter and the interests of the daughter who under section 8 of the Act had been so favoured that they get an absolute right. In fact the scheme of the Act shows that Parliament assigns to the daughter a status even superior to that of the widow. This is evident from the fact that according to section 10 of the Act, if a man is survived by two widows and two daughters, the two widows together get only one third share in the estates whereas each of the two daughters will get one-third, both of them thus taking two-thirds share. So, it is abundantly clear that the daughters enjoys a status even superior to that of the widow. It would therefore follow that there is an unintended contradiction between section 14 of the Act and the other provisions of it. What section 14 has inadvertently done is to enlarge retrospectively the widow's life estate to the detriment of the daughter's expectancy. If section 14 is not amended at once great mischief will ensue. There were a number of cases pending in courts where the daughters had filed suits challenging the alienations by the widows or mismanagement by the widows but by virtue of this section all those cases have been dismissed and plaintiffs were unsuited. Therefore, I submit that my amendment to this section 14 should be acceptable to the Government. I therefore want to introduce an amendment as follows:

"After clause (1) of Section 14, the following provisoes shall be added:

Proviso I: 'Provided that where a man has, before the commencement of this Act, died intestate, leaving a widow or widows and other female heirs mentioned in Class I of the Schedule, the widow and the other female heirs shall take the property absolutely in accordance with the provisions of Section 10.'

Proviso II: 'Provided that any alienation made by the widow without consideration after the commencement of this Act, shall be void to the extent of any share in excess of that prescribed in the proviso above.'"

The first proviso is intended to put daughters and those who in respect of the deceased intestate's widow are step-daughters on an equal footing with the widow. This proviso does not inflict any hardship upon the widow. But it might be argued that whereas the widow previously had the entire estate to enjoy, the first proviso, as it is, gives only a portion of it to her. But this argument ignores the fact that she is getting now an absolute estate even though it may be a portion of the estate of the deceased to enjoy for life.

The second proviso is intended to rectify any mischief that might have been done after the commencement of this Act by advantage being taken of the unintended effect of the wording of Section 14 of the Act. Though retrospective in action, this second proviso only tries to redress the unintended injustice resulting from a change in law which itself has been retrospective in action.

The second proviso, I submit, does not work any hardship upon any transferee from the widow, because it hits only such transfers as are without consideration. Therefore, this proviso, must be acceptable to the Government. On the other hand, it is

absolutely necessary if the mischief and injustice that have already been done are to the rectified and not to be perpetuated and the benefit and the relief under the amendment now proposed by me are to be shared by all daughters, whether favourites of the widow or not, and her step-daughters who have been hard hit.

Therefore, I appeal to the Minister and to the Government through you to accept my amendment and thus remove the unintended effect of section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act of 1956.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon." (1).

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this Bill. I think that it does not need much argument, because on the face of it, it is a measure which, I should say, is trying to take away the very rights of women which they have won after long years. First of all, the absolute right of inheritance to women, whether they are widows or daughters, is one of the main planks of the Hindu Succession Act. By hypothetical and rather fantastic arguments, this measure seeks to take away the very rights of women which were conferred on women when the Succession Act was passed.

I am sure that the Members of this House will agree with me when I say that a hypothetical case of a daughter or a step-daughter being brought into the picture to take away from the widow her rights of absolute inheritance can hardly be something to which we in these times can possibly agree. I am a woman and as a woman I naturally oppose it, but I feel sure that the majority of men in this House and in the country outside, today, in 1961, will be of the same opinion. I do not know how this Bill was even allowed to be introduced. It is our fault that we allowed it to be brought before the House. We have been caught napping. I appeal to the mover of the Bill to withdraw the Bill. It is a measure which is retrograde; which goes back on the Constitution as it stands. Where men and women have equal rights, it naturally must include equal rights of inheritance also, just as the man, today, inherits his wife's estate if she has any. So, there is no reason, to take away from the wife or the widow her right for similar inheritance.

I am sure that the Deputy Law Minister will agree with me. I only appeal to the mover to withdraw this Bill at this stage, becouse it cannot be a Bill that can find any response not merely amongst women as such, but amongst the citizens of a country which is independent, which is going forward and whose people believe inherently that there must be justice to all citizens, men and women equally.

With these words, I again oppose this Bill.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर): सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल रखा गया है इसका क्या उद्देश्य है मेरी समझ में तो आया नहीं है। कितना हमने समझाया कितने कानून हमने पास किए, सोशल लाज, और कितनी मुश्किल से किए, इस सब को आप बखूबी जानते हैं। लेकिन अजीब हालत है कि यह बिल किसी कोने से निकल आया है और कैसे निकल आया है मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। अभी मेरी एक बहन बोल रही थीं और उन्होंने

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

भी यही कहा है। स्टेप डाटर और डाटर को आज फिर झगड़े में घसीटा जा रहा है, इधर से उधर घसीटा जा रहा है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह जो बिल आया है, गलत आया है। जो सोशल लाज हमने पास किए हैं, औरतों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो कानून हमने पास किए हैं, और उनका जो उद्देश्य था, उनके खिलाफ यह बिल जाता है। लेकिन हमें देखना है कि यह बिल किस मकसद से लाया गया है और जो इस बिल को लाये है, उनकी राय को जानना है। हमें उन मर्दों की राय भी लेनी है जो कि खामोश रहते हैं और देखना है कि वे क्या सोचते हैं। उनके दिल की बात कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी तरह से निकल ही आती है। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई हम पर इनायत करे, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई हम पर किसी तरह की मेहरबानी करे। हमारा जो हक है उसको हम मांग रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि जिन्होंने इस बिल को रखा है, इसको वह विदड्रा करके इस विषय पर अलग से बातचीत कर लें। यदि यह नहीं किया जाता है तो दूसरा तरीका यह है कि इसको सर्क्युलेट कर दिया जाए, लोगों की राय ले ली जाए। मुनासिब यही होगा कि इसको सर्क्युलेट कर दिया जाए। सर्क्युलेट होने के बाद भी मैं बता देना चाहती हूं कि जो सोशल लाज हने पास किए हैं, वे रहगे और उनसे एक आध इंच भी हम इधर उधर जाने वाले नहीं हैं।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the sponsor of the Bill on focusing our attention on certain legal laws, of lacunæ in the Hindu Succession Act, There are two classes of heirs mentioned. Class I gives the names of the persons who will inherit the property when the last male owner dies intestate. If there is no heir mentioned in Class I, heirs in Class II will inherit the property.

When the last male owner dies leaving behind a daughter by a predeceased wife and a widow, according to the present scheme, both of them take it absolutely, because the right has been conferred by the present Act that they take it absolutely half and half. But when the man has died intestate before the commencement of the Act, leaving behind a widow and a daughter, we are not able to make out whether the wife takes it absolutely or along with the daughter—she may be her own daughter or the daughter of a predeceased wife. What one can imagine is, what is applicable under the present Act will be bodily shifted and given effect to retrospectively, so that both the daughter as well as the wife take it absolutely. The present visualises the conferring of absolute right to wife as well as daughter. As regards retrospective effect, bodily it must be shifted and given effect to retrospectively, so that both the daughter and the wife get absolute right. It need not necessarily mean that only the widow gets the absolute right. I take it for granted that it must be given retrospective effect, giving absolute right, in the place of what was originally a limited right, for the previous period also, the period previous to 1956, to the daughter as well as to the wife, to the widow as well as the step-daughter. The courts will not give consideration to the interpretation and all those things. They are guided merely by the provisions of the Act. If they do not find the name of the step-daughter or daughter included in class I or class II specifically mentioned they will not apply the provision with retrospective effect. Therefore, it must be made clear so that there may be no misgiving, so that there may be no lacuna or legal flaw. The present amendment if incorporated will serve the purpose.

I am unable to understand how the hon. lady Member who spoke first got very much frightened. It is not as if we are taking away their rights. We

know that when a lady gets absolute right she begins to forget her own status.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: After all, this is a gratuitous windfall for them. I also took part in the debate when the original Bill was discussed in this House. I mentioned this point when Shri Pataskar was the Law Minister. He also replied that there was nothing to get frightened, because he said the spirit of the present Act will be made applicable to the old position also. When you read the debates you will find it. Therefore, I do not know why the hon. lady Member should be frightened. The right conferred on them is not taken away. It is only being shared with the daughters. We also fight for the rights of the ladies. It is only a matter of sharing between the mother and the daughter. Why should the mother alone have it? In fact, they should be happy. Why should the step-daughter be treated in a different way?

Therefore, they should not get frightened. Now both of them will have this gratuitous windfall. I only want that this Bill must be circulated so that we may be able to get the opinion of persons well-versed in law. I would not have suggested this move for circulation, but some doubt has been created and it is worthwhile sending it for circulation. But I say that this should be accepted.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I say, Sir, that the daughter has absolute right of inheritance along with the wife according to the Act as it stands?

Shri Thanu Pillai: Sir, the hon. lady Member would please care to read the Act and where the lacuna is in the application of clause 14 which we are now trying to amend. It has been brought to our notice by people affected, that daughters who are unmarried and also married have not got the inheritance because the stepmother or the widow has taken away the whole or pawned it to somebody whom the father if he had lived would not have touched with a pair of tongs. Why should our lady Member be frightened that we are taking away a right that has already been conferred.

In this connection, Sir, I am reminded of the strong voices that were raised and the amendments moved by hon. Members at the time this Act was considered. It was said that we were conferring an extraordinary right on the women which we were not conferring on the men, because a man when he inherited something he inherited it subject to other rights of his sons getting a share according to the Mitakshara law whereas the women were given an absolute right. What induced some of us who were here then to agree to it is the fact that a man is capable of looking after himself in so many ways whereas a woman is not placed in such a position. Therefore we wanted to confer complete right on the women and we wanted to confer on them a better right than men. We thought that unless they are given the absolute ownership there would be somebody who would think that after the lady he would get something. In that case there will be nobody to look after her. Therefore, unless she is capable of exercising absolute right, this conferment of property rights will not have the effect of having conferred any right.

It is, therefore, the considered opinion of some of us that the daughter should not be left with limited rights. It is out of love for the daughter that this is being brought. It is not the case with the son, because he is a hardy fellow and he can lead his life in any way. But a daughter's life should be secure. Her honour and prestige is greater in our families than the prestige or honour of sons. We have been generous and good-hearted in conferring those rights. We will not take them back. This Bill should be considered carefully. I would not have objected if the hon. lady Member had stated that it needs further consideration and, therefore, it could be sent for

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

circulation. But to say that the mover and the supporters have got some ulterior motive, as if we are not concerned with our daughters, is not at all correct. I am more concerned with the daughters than with the wife That is the whole point. The mover of this Bill has come across these difficulties and, therefore, he is moving it.

I have moved an amendment that it be circulated for public opinion for two reasons. Firstly, unnecessary opposition without understanding the implications should be avoided. Secondly, in a democracy it would be rather not proper to legislate something which purports to take away a right, even though it was conferred wrongly or by wrong people, without giving an opportunity for those affected people to make their representations. Parliament can consider it after circulation. So, I would request hon. Members to agree to the circulation of the Bill. We did something in this Parliament in 1956 as a result of which some difficulties have arisen. At least in 1961, let us remove the lacuna and make it perfect.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): I congratulate the sponsor of the Bill and I welcome the spirit behind it. Because, under this Bill, the men are not reaping any benefit. It seeks to remove some injustice that has been done between a female and another female. Therefore, there should not be any excitement on the part of females.

Here the date is very important. If a man had died in 1956, after the passing of the Hindu Succession Act, his widow and daughter will get equal shares. But if the man had died before 1956, before the passing of the Hindu Succession Act, in that case the widow will reap the benefit and not the daughter. Why should there be this discrimination? This Bill aims at removing that discrimination. I do not think it will infringe any of the provisions of the Constitution. Rather, the Constitution has favoured the females much.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Do you grudge it?

Shri Subiman Ghose: No, I do not grudge it.

Because, one female inherits property as wife and inherits property as daughter, but a male inherits property from his father and not in any other capacity. Therefore, a female inherits property in double capacities.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They follow the Marumakkattayam law.

Shri Subiman Ghose: That is unconstitutional. In our spirit of chivalry and bravado we have given the females enough rights, more rights than the male possesses under the Constitution Therefore, I think that this Bill should not wait a day longer. The spirit behind it so noble, namely, the removal of the discrimination between mother and daughter. Therefore, it should be accepted here and now.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, I fully support the Bill and, if necessary, it may go for circulation. The position is clearly understandable and I do not think anybody should oppose it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Not even the ladies?

Shri Achar: Probably, they have not understood the scope of the Bill. So far as the Hindu law is concerned, as soon as a person died, the property vested only for life in the widow, if there are no sons. She had the life estate. After her death, the life estate passed to the daughters. They had only a life-estate. After the daughters, it went to the daughters' male issues. That was the position. The Hindu Succession Act amended it. The present position is that, after the Act came into force, there is no difficulty.

So far as that Act is concerned, the wife, that is, the widow, also gets a share. The daughter also gets a share.

Everybody gets a share. There is no difficulty at all. But there is this intervening period. That is the point that we have to consider. That defect this Bill seeks to remove. Under the new Act what happens is, that during the intervening period the widow gets an absolute estate, that is to say, the daughters do not get anything. If the last owner had died before the Hindu Succession Act came into force, the widow who had only a life estate became an absolute owner under the Act. She can give it to anybody. She can sell it. It may happen that the daughters will not get anything. Formerly that situation never arose because she had only a life-estate and after her, her daughters would get a life estate. That situation, this Bill attempts to remove.

At least so far as it is only to daughters, probably this problem may not be so difficult. The mother naturally may leave it to her daughter. But then there is an instance of the step-daughters. There may not be much love lost between the step-daughters and the widow. So by this new Act when she gets this absolute estate she may simply ignore the step-daughters and give it to anybody she likes. She can alienate it or do anything with it, with the result that the step-daughters would be deprived of it. I am really surprised how the hon. lady Members of this House have taken it into their head to oppose this Bill. With all respect to them I say that evidently they have not understood it.

Shrimati Uma Nehru: We are not opposing it. We say, let us examine it. Let us circulate it.

Shri Achar: I agree. I would even accept the Bill. But apart from that, as Shri Thanu Pillai has moved an amendment to that it may be circulated, I fully support that proposition for circulation.

Shri Subiman Ghose: It should be passed here and now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I did not really want to participate in this debate but I am doing so because I could not share the excitement, nor the condemnation, which my hon. friend, Shri Subiman Ghose, chose to make about women inheriting the property. We know that it was due to them long, long ago and we men had prevented women from inheriting. Of course, it does not apply to the community from which I come because there women inherit as much as men do and perhaps more. We gladly give it. But we must remember that if by Hindu Law we made some concessions which were due to women long, long ago, it was not by the charity of men or, as he chose to say, by the chivalry or bravado of men. It was by the fight which the women put forward.

Shri Subiman Ghose: On a point of clarification. I have never meant to say that women should not get property. I said that they get property under the Hindu Succession Act in a double capacity, that is, as wife and as daughter, but a male cannot get property in a double capacity That is my grievance.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He forgets that although the Constitution has given equality to women they are still far, far away from getting equality along with men. Let us not forget that although in law they are equal, the opportunities which we give to our women nowhere come equal to that of men.

But that is not the point. The point here is that here is a case where an hon. Member wants to move a certain amendment. It is sprung as a surprise to the hon. lady Members of the House as Shrimati Renuka Ray expressed it. Shrimati Uma Nehru also says that possibly this is a matter for consideration by the entire country. I for one cannot commit myself to any opinion on this because I find that even the original provisions were discussed in detail. The entire country had an opportunity to express an opinion on the various measures and provisions. I feel that in view of the controversy

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

which this seems to have created in this House the hon. Mover could very well have discussed these issues with women Members of this House which he does not seem to have done. Even granting that this Bill has to be considered by us I feel that as a compromise there would be no harm in sending it for eliciting public opinion. I would request the hon. Minister in charge of Law to agree to this proposition, because by that we lose nothing. On the other hand we gain experience, we know the views of the various sections in the country. I, therefore, support in principle the amendment of Mr. Thanu Pillai.

17.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment suggested to the Hindu Succession Act, because it is opposed to the very principle for which the Hindu Succession Act was passed. At the time of passing of the Hindu Succession Act there were two types of estates: one was limited estate and the other was full or absolute estate. The widow was the only person who could get a limited estate. At that time it was thought fit that this limited estate should be abolished once and for all. Therefore, after the passing and coming into force of this Act everybody got absolute estate. Let it be a widow; let it be a daughter; let it be a son. They got different shares. But there was no law existing at that time limiting the estate for those who were widows, whose husbands had died prior to the coming into force of the Succession Act. There was some discussion and it was thought fit at that time that there should be two types of estates, absolute and limited.

Sir, the Mover of this amendment forgot to consider one clause here, that is property possessed by a Hindu family. He thought that if the husband had died prior to the coming into force of the Hindu Succession Act, the property first of all devolved on the widow. If the daughter were there she would be entitled to property; if daughter were married and had gone to another family, naturally it will come to the widow and her name will be entered and that will be possessed by the widow. If the widow is in possession of the property then she becomes absolute owner. Supposing there are other heirs also, successors, they are in possession. Then the widow will not get the absolute property.

Therefore, in making this amendment, first of all, we are bringing back the outdated idea of limited estate. Here as soon as the property is possessed it becomes clear property, just as *stridhan*. It becomes the absolute property of the widow. Sir, on principle I oppose this measure and request the mover to withdraw it.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): I have listened carefully to the speeches of hon. Members who have opposed this Bill. I do not see any argument in them. The last speaker was trying to make out a case that the Bill should not have been brought forward. But he has wrongly understood the whole contents of the Bill. The mover has sufficiently explained the position prior to 1956 and has explained the purpose of his amendment.

18 hrs.

The hon. lady Members who have spoken do not also seem to have gone through the Bill carefully. They seem to have looked into it only after it was introduced here. Perhaps, they are not aware of the great injustice that is being done. In 1956 itself this lacuna could have been removed. Unfortunately, probably nobody noticed it then. The intention of the Act of 1956 also is clear that they wanted to give the daughter also an interest. That can be seen from the other clauses of the Act. Prior to 1956 the widow or the female

heir inherited a limited interest. But by the 1956 Act they wanted to see that both the daughter and the widow got a proper status in life. But unfortunately the position of the daugter, particularly of the step-daughter, was not taken into consideration. Usually a widow, if she has a step-daughter, would make over the property by gift to others. To avoid that and to protect their rights this amendment has been brought in.

The rights of women are not at all taken away. What has been given is given properly, without discrimination, to all the female heirs. It includes widows as well as daughters. If that is understood clearly, then this objection will not come in at all. And even in the new Bill no widow is harmed at all. But the daughters' rights are established and they are given whatever is given by the 1956 Act. If the intention is clearly to give effect to it, then this amendment is quite necessary and I hope the House will agree to it.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We will continue this on the next day. We have to take up a half-an-hour discussion now.

18.02 hrs.

*CIVILIAN PILOTS

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आध घंटे की चर्चा उस सवाल नम्बर १३८८ को लेकर हो रही है जो कि मैंने आज सिविलियन पायलेट्स के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था। यह आध घंटे की चर्चा मंत्री महोदय के उन उत्तरों के परिणामस्वरूप हो रही है जो कि उन्होंने आज सदन में दिये थ। उन उत्तरों में मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा था कि हमने एक साल से ऊपर हुआ डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को पत्र लिखा था कि वह इन ट्रेड सिविल अनएम्प्लायड पायलेट्स को आई० ए० एफ० में ले लें और ऐबसार्ब करने से पहले उनको रिफ्रेशर कोर्स दे सकते हैं। अब इसको लिखे हुए साल भर से ऊपर हो चुका है और यह बड़े आश्चर्य का विषय है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने उसके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है और वह अभी भी उस पर विचार कर रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह भी बताया है कि जो बेकार पायलेट्स हैं उनको हम किस तरह से काम पर लगायेंगे। अब इस प्रश्न पर पिछले साल या डेढ़ साल से चर्चा चली आ रही है और आपने ठीक ही इस तमाम मामले को एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया था और उसने बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस समस्या का अध्ययन करने के बाद, २४ मार्च, सन् १९६१ को एक रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रक्खी है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने भी उसकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ लिया होगा लेकिन कल उन्होंने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों को लेकर जो भाषण दिया उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि संभवतः उन्होंने अभी तक उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ नहीं पाया है क्योंकि अगर उन्होंने उसे पढ़ लिया होता तो वह ऐसा नहीं कहते जैसा कि उन्होंने कल मेरे भाषण के बारे में कहा था। यह तो सही है कि मैंने ९२ पायलेट्स के बारे में कहा था कि वे बेकार हैं लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने कहा वह सिर्फ यही कहा था कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :—

"The number of pilots recruited since 1958-59 was only 26 as against the number of 'B' Licences of 118 issued over the same period. The Committee regret that a complete record of the unemployed trained pilots is not apparently maintained."

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

लेकिन मंत्री महोदय अब भी ऐसा सोचते हैं कि उनके ३३ पायलेट्स बेकार हैं जिनको कि उन्होंने इलाहाबाद में ट्रेनिंग दी हुई है .....

श्री हेडा (निज़ामाबाद) : बेकार शब्द ठीक नहीं है । बेरोजगार शब्द ठीक रहेगा ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह तो आपके समझने का सवाल है । अनएम्प्लायड को बेकार कहा जाता है । जो मेरी मंशा है वह उसको सही तौर पर समझ रहे हैं । एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आपने ११८ पायलेट्स को ट्रेंड किया और उनको बी० लाइसेंस इश्यू किया जिनमें से कि सन् ५८–५९ में केवल २६ पायलेट्स ही भरती किये गये हैं और इस तरह से ९२ पायलेट्स अनएम्प्लायड रहते हैं । अब इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट के पास क्या जवाब है ? उनके सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट के पास क्या जानकारी है ? उनमें से कितनों के लाइसेंस फिर से रैन्यु नहीं हुए हैं और जिनके लाइसेंस रैन्यु हुए हैं उनमें से कितनों को अभी तक काम मिल चुका है । मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इसके बारे में करेक्ट फीगर्स मैंटेन नहीं की हैं ।

मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि डी० जी० सी० ए० ने सारे बेकार पायलेट्स को एक पत्र भेजा था । यह पत्र उनको दिसम्बर में लिखा गया था । सरकार यह जानना चाहती थी कि जिनको इस समय तक एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिला है वे इस वक्त क्या कर रहे हैं और वह अपना फ्लाइंग कैरियर कायम रखना चाहते हैं कि नहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय के पास वह सूचनायें आ गई होंगी और हम चाहते हैं कि वे सदन को बतलायें कि जैसे कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी राय जाहिर की थी कि अभी तक ९२ पायलेट्स को काम नहीं मिला है तो उनमें से कितने और लोगों को काम मिल चुका है । अगर ३३ या ३४ आदमियों ने ही लाइसेंस को रैन्यु कराया है तो बाकी लोगों ने अपना लाइसेंस रैन्यु क्यों नहीं कराया है ? एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि सरकार के पास उन ट्रड पायलेट्स के बारे में भी जानकारी रहनी चाहिए जिन्होंने कि अपने लाइसेंस करेंट नहीं रक्खे हैं ताकि जब भी जरूरत महसूस हो ऐसे लोगों को रिफ्शर कोर्स करा के एबसौर्ब किया जा सके । अगर ३३ या ३४ आदमियों ने ही लाइसेंस रैन्यु कराया है और बाकी लोगों ने नहीं कराया है तो आखिर ऐसा क्यों हुआ है ? अब बात यह है कि एक आदमी को लाइसेंस रैन्यु कराने के लिये ६ महीने में २५० रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है । अब जिन आदमियों को दो साल से कोई काम न मिला हो उनसे आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह ६ महीने के लिये लाइसेंस रैन्यु कराने के लिए २५० रुपये का खर्च बर्दाश्त कर सकेंगे ? मंत्री महोदय का हाउस में यह कहना कि सिर्फ ३३–३४ आदमियों के के पास बी० लाइसेंस हैं मेरी समझ में तथ्यों को पूरी तरह से पेश करना नहीं है और उनको हाउस से छिपाने जैसी बात है । मंत्री महोदय के पास ऐसे बेकार पायलेट्स के पास से सूचनायें आ गयी होंगी जिनको कि अभी तक रोजगार नहीं मिला है और मंत्री महोदय को हाउस को उनके बारे में बतलाना चाहिए था । मंत्री महोदय को हाउस को बतलाना चाहिए था कि जिन्होंने लाइसेंस रैन्यु कराये हैं उनमें से कितनों को काम मिला है और कितनों को अभी तक काम नहीं मिल सका है । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय यह सब बतलाना नहीं चाहते हैं और अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहते हैं । बार बार मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि सी० ए० टी० सी० में जिन पायलेट्स को हम प्रशिक्षित करते हैं ट्रेनिंग देते हैं उनको नौकरी दिलाने की हमारी

कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । अब यह अजीब बात है । सरकार ५२००० रुपया पर हैड पायलेट्स की ट्रेनिंग पर खर्च कर रही है । यह खर्चा कोई मामूली खर्चा नहीं है अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने ठीक ही यह तमाम मामला एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया था । एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने तमाम मामले पर विचार किया और अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी । उसने डी० जी० सी० ए० और चेयरमैन आई० ए० सी० के बीच पायलेट्स को काम देने के बारे में जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है उन पत्रों का भी हवाला दिया है और उन से पता लगता है कि सरकार की कानूनी रूप से ही उनको काम दिलाने की भले ही जिम्मेदारी न हो लेकिन उन पायलेट्स पर सरकार ने जो इतनी बड़ी रकम खर्च की है अर्थात् ५२ हजार रुपया पर कैपिटा और पर ट्रेनी आता है तो उसका यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह रुपया बेकार न जाए और वह टैलेंट्स वस्ट न जाय ।

जो उद्धरण एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने दिये हैं उनसे साफ जाहिर होता है कि ५० पायलेट्स की हर साल जरूरत होगी । उसमें से आधे पायलेट्स को आई० ए० एफ० ले लगी और २५ पायलेट्स सी० ए० टी० सी० ले लेगी । इसके अलावा कुछ और जगहें हो सकती हैं क्यों कि कुछ इस्तीफे दे सकते हैं । इस तरह ३० पायलेट्स को हम हर साल ट्रेनिंग देंगे, हर साल ३० पायलेट्स लगते हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरीके की योजना है किस तरीके की प्लानिंग है ? मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जब इस तमाम मामले को एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी को जांच के लिये सुपुर्द किया गया उसके बाद भी सरकार ने ट्रेनिंग कोर्स शुरू किया है जिसमें कि ३० व्यक्तियों को ट्रेंड किया जा चुका है । उनमें १५ हिन्दुस्तान के हैं और १५ बाहर के हैं । उन १५ के बारे में सोचा जाय । वे बेकार हैं उनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है । अब आप यह स्टैंड लेते हैं कि उनको काम दिलाने की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है तो यह तो अजीब बात है कि आप इस तरह से ५२,००० रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति पर बेकार ही खर्च करते हैं और इसके मानी यह हैं कि आपकी प्लानिंग बिलकुल डिफैक्टिव है और बिलकुल बेकार तरीके से सरकार धन को खर्च कर रही है । आप जब इतना रुपया खर्च करके उनको ट्रेंड करते हैं तो उनको काम पर लगाने की भी आपको जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये । मुझे ताज्जुब है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को पायलेट् को आई० ए० एफ० में लगाने के लिये साल भर से ऊपर सोचते हुये हो गया है लेकिन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने अभी तक उसके बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है और वह आज भी उस पर विचार कर रही है । आखिर कब तक इस पर विचार चलता रहेगा ?

आज सवेरे डा० प० सुब्बारायन ने मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों के बारे में उत्तर देते हुये बताया कि इन बेकार ट्रेंड सिवलियिन पायलेट्स को आई० ए० एफ० में शायद इस लिये भरती नहीं किया जायेगा क्यों कि वे ओवर एज हो जायेंगे लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं यह उनको भरती न करन का एक बहाना ही है । मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि आई० ए० एफ० में २८ साल तक के लोगों को ही लिया जायगा तो मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिनको पिछले दो साल से काम नहीं मिला है और बेरोजगार हैं उनकी उम्र कोई २३, २४, २५ या २६ साल की ही होगी । इस लिये यह बहाना भी ठीक नहीं है कि उन लोगों की उमर ज्यादा हो चुकी है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है । जो तथ्य सामने आये हैं, उन से स्पष्ट है कि कहीं पर कुछ गड़-बड़ी है और कुछ लोग सरकारी रुपये को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं —जिन लोगों को सरकारी

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

रुपये से, ५२ हजार रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से, ट्रेनिंग दी गई है, उनको नौकरी दिलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर दिलाना चाहते तो इस सरकार का एक अपना विभाग आई० ए० एफ० मौजूद है। उसको इस विषय में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर उनको किसी और ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता है, तो वह दी जानी चाहिये, हालांकि वे पहले ही ट्रेनिंग ले चुके हैं और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर सरकार का ५२ हजार रुपया खर्च हो चुका है।

कहा जाता है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है। क्यों विचार कर रही है? क्या डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री और मिनिस्ट्री आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट ऐंड कम्युनिकेशन्ज़ दो अलग सरकारें हैं कि एक सरकार का दूसरी सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव जाये और वह उस पर विचार करती रहे और कोई निश्चय न हो? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि इस विषय पर मंत्री-मंडलीय स्तर पर विचार होना चाहिये और निश्चय होना चाहिये कि इन बेकार पायलेट्स को आई० ए० एफ० में अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर काम दिया जाये।

इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए सिविल एविऐशन के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिन अन्य मिनिस्ट्रीज़ आदि का जिक्र किया है, उन से इस समस्या का हल नहीं होने वाला है। उन्होंने कहा कि दस पायलेट्स आइ० ए० सी० में ले लिये जायेंगे और छः पायलेट्स को एयरोड्राम आफिसर्स के रूप में ले लिया जायगा, जिन को यू० पी० एस० सी० सिलेक्ट करेगा। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि एयरोड्राम आफिसर के पद के लिये कोई भी ग्रैजुयेट एप्लाई कर सकता है और उसके लिये किसी विशेष ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत नहीं है। यू० पी० एस० सी० के सामने जो भी ग्रेजुएट आना चाहेगा, आ सकेगा। इस लिये इस बात की क्या गारण्टी है कि उन पदों के लिये ये ही लोग सिलेक्ट किये जायेंगे? इस के अतिरिक्त ये एक विशेष ट्रेनिंग-प्राप्त लोग हैं। उन के विषय में यह कहना कि उन को एयरोड्रोम आफ़िसर के रूप में एबज़ार्ब किया जा सकता है, किसी भी दृष्टि से उचित बात नहीं है। उससे इस समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता है। यह भी कहा गया है कि क्राप डस्टिंग के लिये कुछ लोग भर्ती हो सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि उससे भी यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

इस स्थिति में क्या किया जाना चाहिए? मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज़ इस बारे में आपस में विचार-विमर्श करें, मंत्री-मंडलीय स्तर पर इस विषय पर विचार किया जाये और आई० ए० एफ० को इन लोगों को लेने के लिये मजबूर किया जाये। इसके साथ ही अगर आगे के लिये ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्ज़ की जरूरत नहीं है, तो उनको बन्द कर दिया जाये। जब सरकार के कथनानुसार देश में पायलेट्स की जरूरत नहीं है, जब वह कहती है कि उनको काम देने की उसकी कोई ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं है, तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की गाढ़ी कमाई के रुपये को इस काम पर खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये। यदि किसी कारण से इन लोगों को आई० ए० एफ० में काम नहीं दिया जा सकता है, तो अफ़रीका और एशिया के मित्र देशों में, जहां पायलेटस की जरूरत हो सकती है, उनको काम दिलाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। यह पता लगाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि किस देश में सिविलियन पायलेट्स की जरूरत है और वहां उनको नौकरी दिलाई जाये। जिन लोगों को ५२ हज़ार रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से ट्रेनिंग दी गई है, जो यंगमैन हैं, नौजवान हैं, अगर यह सरकार उनको नौकरी नहीं दिला सकती है, तो इसके साफ माने ये हैं कि इसका प्लानिंग डिफ़ेक्टिव है,

त्रुटिपूर्ण है और दोषपूर्ण है और न जाने कितने और मामलों में इस प्रकार की प्लानिंग की त्रुटियां होंगी ।

मैं यहां पर एस्टीमेटस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के उद्धरण नहीं देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि उससे यह स्पष्ट है, पूरी तरह साफ़ ज़ाहिर हो गया है कि इस विषय में सरकार की ग़लती है । उसने बार बार इस बात का ज़िक्र किया है कि पायलेटस की रिक्वायरमेंटस के बारे में एक के बाद एक अन्दाज़े लगाये गये—पहले ३० से ४५ तक अन्दाज़ लगाया गया, फिर कोई और अन्दाज़ा लगाया गया, और अब १० का अन्दाज़ा हो जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये कौन लोग हैं, जो ठीक अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगा सकते हैं, यह अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगा सकते कि दो साल बाद कितने पायलेटस की ज़रूरत होगी ।

जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि चूंकि अब तेज़ चलने वाले, हैवी और फास्टर एयरक्राफ्ट प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं, इसलिये कम पायलेटस की ज़रूरत होगी, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि एस्टीमेटस कमेटी के सामने सरकार के अपने लोगों ने यह मंज़ूर किया कि यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि हैवी और फास्टर एयरक्राफ्ट चलाये जायें, तो कम सिविलियन पायलेटस की ज़रूरत पड़ेगी—यह आवश्यक बात नहीं है ।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं पर कोई मौलिक गलती है । अगर इस तरह की कोई गलती है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की ग़लती की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमियों का पैसा बरबाद नहीं होना चाहिए, उन नौजवानों की शक्ति, जिनको प्रशिक्षित करके तैयार किया गया है, बरबाद नहीं होनी चाहिए । जिन लोगों ने प्लानिंग और अन्दाज़े के विषय में गलती की है, अगर सरकार में हिम्मत है, तो उनको वह सज़ा दे । जिन लोगों को सरकारी रुपये से प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, उनको काम देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है । उनको क्राप डस्टिंग, एन्टी मलेरिया आदि काम में, प्रोईवेट लाइन्ज़ में, या विदेशों में काम दिया जा सकता है । जहां भी संभव हो, उनको काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । आई० ए० एफ० तो सरकार का अपना डिपार्टमेंट है । इन लोगों को उसमें काम दिलाया जा सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विषय पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार होना चाहिए और भविष्य के लिए ट्रेनिंग बन्द कर देनी चाहिए, जब तक कि सरकार को यह आशा नहीं होती कि उनको इन पायलेटस की ज़रूरत होगी । यदि सरकार उनको नौकरी नहीं दिला सकेगी, तो उसकी सारी योजनाओं पर से जनता का विश्वास उठ जायगा ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may not take more than ten minutes. But he has already taken fifteen minutes. Now, Shri Nath Pai. Hon. Members are not allowed to speak; they can put questions—one or two questions.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I am really very grateful to you for directing that this debate take place because though the matter looks very simple and very small, indeed it is very symbolic and symptomatic of how in the midst of the beating of the drums of planning, there is growing chaos in the Government. Since you have directed me to frame questions, I will do so but let me sum up the situation. Here is a large number of pilots.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, we request that there may be ten more minutes so that we can express our views.

Mr. Speaker: I will give ten minutes to the Minister, ten minutes to the persons who sponsor the discussion. There are now five minutes left; they can put one or two questions.

Shri Nath Pai: I will be very brief because my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj

[Shri Nath Pai]

Singh has stated the main points. I only wish he had spoken in English so that Dr. Subbarayan—I am a Hindi-wala normally—could have made a reply because the replies that have come from the Ministry so far have proved to be very unconvincing.

On the one hand we are making a heavy investment in training these pilots; that is about the investment of money. But, we are also investing some of the very best talent in the country. Sir, it is not just an average young man who takes up this hazardous course; it requires special ability, special talent and a special kind of mental aptitude; these are the vital resources in the country; the money aspect is the secondary aspect. It is some of very best young men who come for this course. And year after year, batches after batches, are being trained. Today they are going abegging—for what? Will there be some use for us or are we to go on hunting from door to door? What has been the Ministry's attitude—'It is up to us to train but not to provide for jobs'. I am afraid that this shows a total and colossal indifference in certain very vital aspects. Firstly, as my predecessor tried to point out, we have not so much of resources so that we can take this easy attitude: "Come what may, we will go on without caring what follows"; the human resources in this country are also limited.

There is another thing, Sir—the element of suffering caused to these young men, for no fault of their own. It is no use saying that the whole matter is receiving consideration. Everything has got its time-limit. May I ask this question? Is it not a fact that looking into the problem of the requirements of the Defence of this country, it is not that we require 200 or 300 persons but we require much more....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this. He can ask only one question.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that there will never be a surfeit of civilian trained pilots when our neighbours with whom we have some quarrels have as many as 3,000 to 5,000 yet, first-line pilots? Can we afford to ignore this? That is my question. If you cannot provide recruitment to them immediately either in the IAF or the IAC, is it not possible for the Ministry to take it upon themselves, in view of the fact that this is our second line of defence, and to see that an agency is created through which employment is provided for every pilot who finishes his course of training at Allahabad, every year there is a renewal of the course for which the Government pays, the licences of these young men are renewed by the Government and when the hour comes we have a few thousand readymade pilots? That is precisely what is being neglected? That is what I suggest to him, so that we do not appear to be unfair to them. We do not recruit all of them in the IAC or IAF but to neglect them and keep them unemployed is a grave waste. I ask him, therefore, whether it is not possible for him to create an agency in consultation with the Defence Ministry, perhaps the Finance Ministry, and perhaps the Labour Ministry, so that every year we train these people in batches and they are given suitable jobs and their course is renewed every year at Government cost and when the hour comes we have the services of these young men.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन प्रशिक्षित चालकों या पायलेटस को भी लाइसेंस वर्ष में एक बार रिन्यू कराना पड़ता है या दो बार ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जो ये पायलेट प्रशिक्षित हो चुक हैं उनको बार बार साल में, एक बार या दो बार लाइसेंस रिन्यू कराने के लिए जो पैसा देना पड़ता है, धन देना पड़ता है, वह न देना पड़े और उन का यह धन बच सके ?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who want to put questions should write to me earlier of their intention to do so. Anyhow, I am allowing them now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I should like to put two questions. The Minister stated in the House this morning that with the introduction of heavier and faster aircraft, the demand for pilots in the IAC will be reduced. I want to know whether he is aware of the fact that the representatives of the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation, when they gave evidence before the Estimates Committee, said that the introduction of faster and heavier aircraft need not lead to a reduction in the number of pilots. I want to know how the Minister reconciles his statement with this evidence.

My second question is this: it is about the Assistant Aerodrome Officers also. They have to give a guarantee and they will not be allowed to be pilots for another five years, and they will lose their efficiency. The question is, whether it is a fact that still, after this unemployment of these pilots, after spending Rs. 52,000, the training is going on; 15 trainees besides six trainees under the Colombo Plan are getting trained in Bamrauli. If that is so, what is the use of training them when they are not able to get employment?

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): May I know how, after the Master Committee report, the Civil Aviation authorities failed to appreciate the impact of the faster aircraft at an earlier stage and failed to prevent this unemployment of pilots? Secondly, may I know whether, with some additional training, they can be absorbed in the Defence Ministry and, if so, what is the nature of that training and how much more will it cost?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation. The Minister also may speak. There are very many aspects. The pilots have to go on having some flights. Otherwise, they will become rusty. Even after getting trained, the pilots must fly for some hours. Otherwise, they will become useless and unfit for work. That question also is involved.

Shri Nath Pai: The Government must provide for it.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I am obliged to the Estimates Committee for giving a very lucid account of the position arising out of the unemployed pilots. It is a very useful report, and we are giving our full attention to the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee. The question as to how this unemployment arose has been dealt with in the report. But I may remind the House that unemployment of pilots—as other unemployed technical men, is a periodical one; it is a periodical phenomenon. In 1952-53, there were, according to the Master Committee report, about 100 unemployed pilots.

Shri Nath Pai: There are 90 now.

Shri Mohiuddin: In 1956-57, there was an acute shortage. I shall make an attempt to give some explanation as to how unemployment actually happened. The Estimates Committee in their report have stated that in 1956-57, 40 B licences were given and the IAC employed 101 pilots. I have not got the time to go into all the details, because the questions were posed only this morning and the report of the Estimates Committee had come in only four days ago.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was on the 24th of last month. It is now 13 days.

Shri Mohiuddin: It came in four or five days ago. 101 pilots were employed in 1956-57. The question is how this could come about. Obviously pilots could come only from the existing pool of pilots. The existing pool of B licence pilots consists of

[Shri Mohiuddin]

pilots employed by private operators, flying clubs, tea estates and other private owners of aircraft. Due to the fact that a large number was employed by IAC in 1956-57, much larger than the number of licences issued, a gap was created in the employment situation. That is how in 1956-57, as I stated before, there was an acute shortage and on account of the existing acute shortage in 1956-57, there was demand from every quarter for greater number of trainees to be admitted to the CATC at Allahabad. That is one explanation I could give at this moment.

As regards the numbers that were taken in 1957 and 1958 for training purposes, the number of licences issued went up to 72 in 1959. Otherwise, in 1958 it was 19 and in 1960, it was 27. This increased number of 72, as I have just stated, was due to the fact that on account of the very heavy employment of 101 pilots by the IAC, a larger number of trainees went in for the B licence at either CATC or in the flying clubs. That was one explanation, which I think should satisfy Shri Braj Raj Singh, why 118 licences were issued in 1958, 1959 and 1960 while only 26 pilots were employed by the IAC. I must admit I have not got the information as to where the rest of the pilots were employed.

In 1960, the Director-General of Civil Aviation wrote a letter to an organisation called the Unemployed Pilots' Association—it is not a well-organised or recognised body—because he wanted to get the information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Our information was that a letter was written to them, but no understanding was given to them whether they want to remain in IAC or not. I have talked to some pilots in Lucknow and Kanpur.

Shri Mohiuddin: In 1960, the Director-General of Civil Aviation again wrote to 73 pilots. This number 73 comes from the CATC employees of 1957, 1958 and 1959, not all B licence pilots. Letters were sent to 73 pilots, out of which replies were received from 51 only. This is about the middle of 1960. The figures that emerge from their replies are out of 51, 38 replied that they were unemployed. Of course they are not very complete figures.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are not at all complete.

Shri Mohiuddin: I am admitting that they are not complete. They are not very reliable either. The Director-General has again written, as I stated in my reply yesterday, but we have not received replies from them unemployed pilots so far. I hope we will receive the replies and we will be able to analyse those figures more completely. But what I am afraid is that all the pilots may not reply as was the experience in 1960.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are you sure that all have received the letter?

Shri Mohiuddin: We can send letters only to the addresses that we have got.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you not have a record of the people?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have got a record of the people either from the Flying Club or from the CATC. It is only to those addresses that we can send the letters.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the Estimates Committee has said:

> "The Committee regret that a complete record of unemployed and trained pilots is not apparently maintained."

Mr. Speaker: He says that with the best of their knowledge they have only two sources from which they can get the addresses. Unless those unemployed pilots from time to time write to the office giving their addresses how are these people to

know? To the best of their ability they have prepared a list; beyond that what can they do?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I can help them.

Shri Mohiuddin: I shall be obliged if the hon. Member gives the exact addresses of the unemployed pilots. Then I can write to them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The exact number I can give him presently.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no purpose in interrupting like this. The hon. Minister has placed all his cards on the Table. He says this is all the information that he has got. If hon. Members have got the addresses they can pass them on to the Minister. It is not good if you merely give the numbers.

Shri Mohiuddin: As I mentioned yesterday also in my reply to the debate, I shall be obliged if hon. Members help us in getting the correct addresses about the unemployed pilots. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really surprised. If the unemployed pilots are absolutely indifferent what is the use of buttressing them like this? They are also educated men. They are watching the proceedings of the House, the Estimates Committee and so on. Let them write to the office giving their addresses. Then we can ask the Government why they have not employed those persons.

Shri Mohiuddin: Then, Sir, some hon. Members asked for some information. The licences have to be renewed every six months, and that rule has to be observed. The pilots are allowed to fly for renewal of licences at a concessional rate of Rs. 10 per hour. Normally ten hours flying is sufficient for renewal of licences.

Shri Nath Pai: Will an unemployed have so much money?

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 10 × 10 makes Rs. 100. After having spent Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000, can't they spend another Rs. 100?

Shri Nath Pai: And remain unemployed for years?

Mr. Speaker: It only amounts to throwing away money on people who are indifferent.

Shri Nath Pai: No, no; they have made many requests.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We shall ask them to write to you.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. I will pass them on to the Minister.

Shri Mohiuddin: I shall deal with one more minor point. The hon. Member asked why the DGCA or the IAC did not appreciate the fact that bigger and faster aircraft were coming and the position of the pilots will perhaps be affected. That is true. The position of the pilots has been affected in many countries. Even in America it has happened—I have seen the reports—and it has resulted in a large number of unemployed pilots. Here, in this case, I may mention, originally when orders were placed for Viscounts we had also some Skymasters which also carry 44 passengers—of course, they are not so fast as the Viscounts. So, on account of the fleet position at that moment it was not very clear as to how the purchase of Viscounts, which are faster and bigger, will affect the situation with regard to the number of pilots. I admit, we should have foreseen. But, unfortunately, this situation has arisen in many countries, and we could not foresee at that moment. The facts available with us at that moment could not lead us to foresee unemployment.

Shri Nath Pai: The fact that heavier aircrafts have been introduced by the IAC does not make a material or sub-

[Shri Nath Pai]

stantial difference to the requirements of pilots. This is quite a different reply. There is the finding of the Estimates Committee on page 9.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Did they discuss anything with the Defence Ministry on this subject?

Shri Mohiuddin: We will try our best to get some pilots taken by them. The hon. Member asks: why not compel them? How can we compel them?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: After all, it is the same Government.

Mr. Speaker: This discussion is over.

18.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 10, 1961/Caitra 20, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday April 7, 1961/Chaitra 17, 1883 (Saka)*]

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 9927—34

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Premji R. Assar regarding entry of Pakistani troops into Indian territory and firing on Indian troops on the Kathua border of Jammu and Kashmir on the 5th April, 1961.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 9934—39

Shri Viswanatha Reddy called the attention of the Minister of Health to the reported incidence of polio in an epidemic form in the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Nellore of Andhra Pradesh and the steps taken to prevent the infection.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE. 9939—40, 9940—41

(1) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various

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sessions of Second Lok Sabha :—

(*i*) First Statement — Thirteenth Session, 1961.

(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. III — Twelfth Session, 1960

(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. VII— Eleventh Session 1960.

(*iv*) Suppelmentary Statement No. XII— Tenth Session, 1960.

(*v*) Supplementary Statement No. XVII— Eighth Session, 1959.

(*vi*) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII— Seventh Session, 1959.

(*vii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXI— Sixth Session, 1958.

(*viii*) Supplementary Statement No. XXV— Fifth Session, 1958.

(2) A copy of Notification No. H(T)14-925/58 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 3rd December, 1960 making certain amendments to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 as applied to Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.388 dated the 18th March, 1961 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . 9941

Thirty-sixth Report was presented

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 9941

Hundred and Seventeenth and Hundred and Twenty-sixth Reports were presented.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE . 9941—43

The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House :

(1) Shri A.K. Gopalan
(2) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo
(3) Shri V.N. Swami
(4) Shri J. Rameshwar Rao
(5) Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar
(6) Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva
(7) Shri B. Pocker
(8) Seth Achal Singh
(9) Shri Narasinghamalla Deb
(10) Shri R. Kanakasabai
(11) Shri K.K. Warior
(12) Thakore Shri Fatehsinghji Ghodasar
(13) Shri Atulya Ghosh
(14) Shri A. Doraiswamy Gounder
(15) Shri K. Ashanna
(16) Shri Kansari Halder
(17) Shri Joginder Sen Mandi
(18) Sardar Baldev Singh

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES . . 9943—48

(*i*) Shri Dasappa moved for election of thirty members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Committee on Estimates. The motion was adopted.

(*ii*) Shri Barman moved for election of fifteen members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Public Accounts Committee. The motion was adopted.

MOTION *RE*: ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE 9948—49

Shri Barman moved the motion recommending to Rajya Sabha to nominate seven Members of that House to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts. The motion was adopted.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 9949—10055

(*i*) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respects of the Ministry of Transport and Communications concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

(*ii*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Commenced. The dicussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILL-UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 10055—10119

(*i*) Discussion on the motion to consider the Prevention of Hydrogenation of Oils Bills moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on 24-3-61 resumed. Shri Jhulan Sinha replied to the debate. The voting on the motion was postponed till 21-4-61.

(*ii*) Shri Subbiah Ambalam moved that the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Section* 14) be taken into consideration. An Amendment for

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PRIVATE MEMBERS BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—*Contd.*

circulation of the Bill for purpose of eliciting opinion thereon was moved by Shri Thanu Pillai. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 10119—38

Shri Braj Raj Singh raised a half an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given to Starred question No. 1388 regarding civilian pilots.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR MODAY, APRIL 10, 1961/CHAITRA 20, 1883 (SAKA)—

(*i*) Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(*ii*) Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence.

GMGIPND—LSII—108(AI)LS—17-4-61—900